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HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

For a long series of years, not one has commenced with less matter of immediate political interest at home than the present. The deep-read politician may see, in the calm that sleeps over our domestic affairs, results that mere vulgar eyes have not optics of sufficient power to discern; but, as far as can be judged by appearance, from the present state of the Revenue, of the Agricultural interest, and of the country in general, the season has commenced under highly gratifying auspices. Political turmoils have been hushed in a great degree by the liberal policy which has of late guided the Cabinet; and, excepting those burdens which the war entailed upon us in the shape of taxation, the home effects of that long conflict are beginning to disappear rapidly. News at home is become a drug. Murders and robberies, that would have occasioned but little sensation during the excitement produced by the conflict of navies and armies, and that have at all times been happening under nearly similar circumstances, attract the public attention, even to their minuter details, and feed that curiosity—that insatiate desire of novelty—which distinguishes so remarkably the present generation, in lieu of more extended slaughters and wider-spread devastation. To Ireland alone must we look for any thing like feverishness of feeling. The unhappy differences of party, which the royal wishes, and the no doubt sincere desire of all parties in the Cabinet, as well as among the English people, united in hoping to see subdued, lose none of their force. For ever occupied with themselves and the preservation of their "ascendancy," as they style it; unable to identify the interest of their fellow-citizens with their own; bearding to its face the Government which they affect to support,—one party (minute in numbers, but strong in position) occupies itself with its own selfish objects; while another body, numerous in a proportion of more than twenty to one of the first, is excluded from rights to which it has a just claim; inhabits a soil, the very productive character of which (a novelty in the history of nations) is said to be an evil; and is for ever an object of dislike and jealousy, if not of hostility, to the favoured few, who arrogate every thing to themselves. Thus the lower classes are neglected, their situation disregarded, the spread of knowledge prevented, the intentions of the Government frustrated, and the interests of Ireland betrayed. Until Ministers shall in real earnest treat the people of Ireland as one great family, and destroy the violence of party spirit, by countenancing no exclusive interests, and allowing all to partake alike of the things in which they have an equal right to participate, the peace of the country will continue to be broken, the education of the lower classes to be lost sight of, superstition to triumph, and orangeism to insult even the representative of the Monarch himself. The disturbances of the peace, since our last, have not been numerous. The Cork mail was, however, attacked last month, mid-way between Littleton and Cashel, and several shots were fired at it from behind the hedges. With some difficulty, fortunately, the coach escaped the danger, and reached its destination in safety. Two shots struck the body of the vehicle. A farmer has been murdered near Tipperary, and a policeman has shared a like fate at Ballyheen. Two persons, named M'Donough and Forbes, the first a constable, the latter a half-pay officer, having shot a dog that rushed out and attacked them, belonging to a farm near which they were taking their sport, the owner of the dog, together with a relative, interfered, and demanding the reason of their conduct, a dispute ensued, and the latter threatening to disarm M'Donough, and advancing, it is said, for that purpose, he fired and the man fell. The second, not intimi-

dated, attempting to seize him, he fired a second time, and with too fatal an effect. Both persons were with difficulty rescued from the mob and lodged in Maryborough gaol.

A loan has been contracted by Austria with the houses of Rothschild and Co. and Baring, the principal part of which is to be applied to the payment of the debt of Austria to this country.

Sir R. Wilson has been deprived of the order of the Red Eagle, conferred upon him by Frederick of Prussia as an acknowledgment, to use his own words, "for the intrepidity and firmness he had shewn in the great struggle for the independence and tranquillity of Europe."

The trials of Thurtell and Hunt for the murder of Mr. Wear (*See* page 573, vol. ix.) was postponed until the 6th instant, in consequence of the disadvantages which the prisoners laboured under in respect to their defence, and the prejudice which it was alleged had been raised against them.

Orders have been issued for recruiting the army, and adding to it the effective force of two regiments. The recruiting departments have received commands to employ their staff in raising recruits; and instructions have been given to receive men as old as thirty, instead of twenty-five years, as before.

Sir W. Ingilby has been elected member of parliament for Lincolnshire after a severe contest with Sir J. H. Thorold, who had been put in nomination by the freeholders without his own consent. Sir W. Ingilby was returned by a large majority.

A Court-martial having assembled at Plymouth, proceeded to try Capt. Harris of the Hussar frigate, on charges produced against him by the Lords of the Admiralty for delay in not equipping his vessel for the reception of Sir E. Thornton, appointed Ambassador at the court of Lisbon; but Capt. M'Kenzie, one of the members of the Court-martial, dying while it was sitting, the Court was dissolved. Capt. Harris, however, refusing to take back his sword, the Court re-assembled at Portsmouth on board the Queen Charlotte, when, after a trial of two days, during which the right hon. George Canning, W. Turner, esq., of the Lisbon Embassy, J. W. Croker, esq. and others were examined as witnesses, after Captain Harris had read a clear, candid, and manly defence, the Court pronounced that the charges were without any foundation, and that Captain Harris should be most honourably acquitted.

On the 30th of November the heroic Spaniard Mina landed at Plymouth from a French vessel of war, which was employed to convey him to this country. His reception was such as his gallantry entitles him to at the hands of the subjects of a constitutional government. Persons of all political parties received him in the most hospitable manner. On landing, the populace bore him on their shoulders to a carriage, which they drew to the inn. Mina declared it one of the happiest moments of his life, and that his welcome overpowered his feelings. At the theatre, by the gallant officers of the navy and army, and by the inhabitants of Plymouth, he was treated with an hospitality worthy his talents and bravery. On the 17th of December, he arrived at Taunton on his way to the seat of Mr. Clifton, at Hatch Court. He was drawn into Taunton, as at Plymouth, by the people, the bells ringing; and an invitation to a public dinner was given him, which he declined in the following communication.

"General Mina has had the honour of receiving a letter from the members of the municipality of Taunton, inviting him in their own names, and in that of all the inhabitants, to a public feast, on Thursday, the 18th instant, or any other day he may appoint. The mental and bodily state of General Mina suit little with arrangements of this nature. The ill state of his health obliges him to observe a very strict diet; and from the unfortunate circumstances which have brought him to England, and seeing the present lamentable and degraded state of his unhappy country—having left his wife, parents, brother, and friends, still there—being, as he now is, on the soil of constitutional liberty, and considering how many Spaniards have just lost it—the most appropriate sentiments in which he can indulge are those of grief and mourning. These reasons have decided him to refuse any public demonstrations of kindness of which he scarcely dares to flatter himself worthy. Thus impressed, General Mina hopes the above gentlemen will have the goodness to dispense with his acceptance of their invitation, which he appreciates as though he had been enabled to accept it; and assures them that the honour they have done him, the satisfactory expression of their kindness, and the distinction shewn him to-day by the inhabitants of Taunton, will always be regarded with gratitude, and live eternally in his memory.

(Signed) "ESPOZ Y MINA.

"Hatch Court, Dec. 16."

The late events in Spain having compelled a number of foreigners to seek an asylum in this country, many of whom were of the highest rank in their own, but are now reduced to very great difficulties: a number of noblemen and gentlemen have commenced a subscription to alleviate, as much as possible, the necessities of these unhappy strangers without any reference to party politics.

A meeting of the legal profession has been held to consider of the propriety of

erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lord Erskine, as a mark of respect to his memory. Mr. Scarlett was in the chair, and the chief counsel at the bar have supported the measure.

A new loan has been contracted for the new government of Brazil by some English merchants. The amount is 2,500,000*l.* to bear an interest of six per cent. The whole loan to be redeemed in thirty-five years.

The ship owners have had an interview with his Majesty's ministers for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the intention of the French government to assist Spain in attempting the recapture of her colonies. They were informed that there was no reason, that government was acquainted with, why the commercial intercourse of Great Britain should be apprehensive of such a measure. Assurances were also given that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing any such design to the French government; that the French frigate Jean Bart, which had sailed some time since from France to the West Indies, was on her return to France; and that no force was going out from France to the West Indies, excepting 500 men for relieving the garrisons of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

His Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, and transacted public business during the last week in November. On the 6th ult. he again left London for Brighton in his travelling carriage in the most private manner, and took up his residence at the Pavilion. He continues to enjoy the best state of health.

The Indian army has been newly organized, and colonels have been appointed to every battalion and regiment of horse, whereas until now there was but one colonel to every two regiments of cavalry and two battalions of infantry; and a general advance will thus take place in rank.

THE COLONIES.

The discontent of the West India planters at what they consider the interference of government in their concerns still continues. They are highly discontented and dissatisfied at the bare idea of any steps being taken towards the ultimate emancipation of the slaves under any circumstances. Their determination to resist any encroachment on what they deem their property as much as their horses, is unrelenting. Strong resolutions continue to be entered into by the inhabitants of different parishes of Jamaica on the subject of the slaves. At Antigua they are resolved to establish a militia to guard against "any evil attempts on the peace of the country from the measures pursuing at home:" thus by the old trick of apprehended mutiny and bloodshed, endeavouring to stifle the question in Great Britain. At no time, we venture to pronounce, will the subject of slave-emancipation be listened to by the colonists. The slaves, they contend, are as much their property as their cattle, and they have the same right of disposing of that mass of muscle and blood and its progeny, existing or to exist, in the one case as the other. The supporters of emancipation never contemplated doing them injustice, but they felt that, because the government had once permitted a wrong, it was and is in duty bound to repair it—that right ought to be done ultimately. If this is prevented by the colonists themselves, and the latter will not themselves even listen to the subject and arrange it amicably with the government at home, as a measure of common fairness to Great Britain, let the protecting duties on West India produce be taken off, the existence of which is an injustice, and let those who will not suffer the legislature to vindicate its own honour be no longer shielded at the expense of the rest of the community. The reasons urged against the measure are baseless, and it is sufficient to examine the bitterness displayed by the slave owners against all supposed to hold opinions favourable to emancipation to discover that the true ground of opposition is not fear of rebellion, a principle of self-preservation, or a regard, as some of these planters have pretended, for the slaves themselves; but an obstinate resistance to allowing interference with that which they insist is their property, without regard to the nature of that property or the mode of its acquirement. In Barbadoes a missionary was suspected of having sent home to the Society by which he was employed, statements injurious to the moral character of the lower classes of the white population of Barbadoes, whom he represented as bred up without any knowledge of Christianity, and of depraved habits. They repaired to his chapel, endeavoured to force him to leave the pulpit, and had the audacity to invite, by placards, an assembling of the populace, when they proceeded to demolish the meeting house, leaving not a brick standing. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the discovery of the offenders. The Missionary has fled the island. At Demerara the trial of Smith, the missionary, had commenced before a court-martial of officers of the army only.

The House of Assembly of Dominica has had a disagreement with the governor, the Earl of Huntingdon, who, they contend, had assumed powers which were not within his province.

The horde of savages which was represented at the Cape of Good Hope as consisting partly of white persons, a report without foundation, had advanced to the southward, until they were met by the Commando of the Griquas, and about ninety men, with musquets and horses, and accompanied by Messrs. Melville and Moffatt. They left Griqua town on the 21st of June. On arriving at Kuruman, they were joined by a party of Bechuanas; they then proceeded to within six miles of Old Lattakoo, where they found the enemy established, having defeated the Bechuanas under the Chief Mahomapecle. After having in vain endeavoured to establish a friendly communication with the invaders, an engagement was commenced by the Mantatees. After several hours fighting, the invaders were defeated, leaving about 400 men killed. Many women and children were left behind, who, we are concerned to state, were inhumanly and indiscriminately massacred or mutilated by the Bechuanas (who joined in the pursuit), notwithstanding the utmost exertions on the part of Messrs. Moffatt and Melville to prevent them.—A subsequent letter from Mr. Melville, of the 31st of July, states, that he has received a report of 'hundreds being at Old Lattakoo, and on the road to New Lattakoo;' and that, from want of food, they were living upon one another! Nearly 100 were rescued after the battle, and distributed among the Griquas, with the exception of thirteen sent to Graaff-Reynet.

FOREIGN STATES.

The Duke of Angoulême arrived in Paris on the 2d ult. after his Spanish campaign. Prior to his departure, he issued the following order to the army from Oyarzum:

"The campaign being happily terminated by the deliverance of the King of Spain, and by the capture or submission of the fortresses of his kingdom, I express to the Army of the Pyrenees on quitting it, my lively satisfaction at the zeal, the ardour, and the devotedness which it has displayed on all occasions, as well as the perfect discipline which it has constantly observed. I am happy at having been placed by the King at the head of an Army which is the glory of France.

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

"Head-quarters at Oyarzum, Nov. 22, 1823."

The rejoicings usually got up on such occasions were not spared on the event of the Duke's arrival. A *fête* was given in honour of the Duke, and of the arduous and brilliant triumph of the French arms! The Hotel de Ville was splendidly fitted up, and all the Royal Family, the King excepted, were present. The *fête* went off with great *éclat*, amidst shouts of *Vive le Roi—Vive le Duc d'Angouleme.* In the preceding part of the day the good people of Paris were, as usual on *fête* occasions, amused with scrambling for bread, sausages, and wine, distributed in the Champs Elysées by the Government.

On the 7th ult. the King issued an Ordinance, the substance of which is as follows:

"The benefits which Divine Providence has showered down on us and our arms during the glorious campaign which our beloved nephew the Duke of Angoulême has just terminated, have made us resolve to shew indulgence to those soldiers of our armies who have gone aside from their duties; and by these means to make their families take part in the public joy. In consequence, in the Report of our Secretary of State Minister of War, and with the advice of our Council of State, we have ordained and ordain as follows: (here follows the Ordinance in nine articles, giving a free pardon, and full and entire amnesty, to all subalterns and soldiers of the land forces, and all young soldiers bound to serve, who at the moment of the publication of this Ordinance are in a state of desertion, either by having abandoned the corps to which they belonged, or by not having joined those to which they were destined.) Also, an Ordinance relative to the distribution of certain recompenses to the Military, according to the Budget of 1823, which orders, that the amount of the expired annuities paid to Officers and Soldiers of the Royal Armies of the West, shall be employed in new favours of the same nature."

General Guilleminot was left at Madrid to form a treaty with the Spanish Government for the military occupation of Spain by French troops. Forty thousand men are to occupy Spain, and not only the line of fortresses along the Pyrenees, if the rumours which have transpired be correct, but the most important commercial towns along both the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast. St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Santona, Figueras, Barcelona, Tarragona, will all be garrisoned by Frenchmen; and the ports of Ferrol, Corunna, Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, Alicant, and Valencia, will likewise have French garrisons.

The King of Spain has changed his ministry, and compensated the monk Saez with a bishoprick. He has appointed, principally in consequence of foreign remonstrances, as First Minister of State, the Marquis of Casa Irujo; as Minister of Grace and Justice for Spain and the Indies, Don Narciso de Heredia; as Minister of War, Major-General Don Josef de la Cruz; and as Minister of Fi-

nance, Don Luis Lopez Ballasteros. The Minister of Marine remains. This decree is dated December 2, and is countersigned Luis Maria Salazar, who remains as Minister of Marine. By the *second* decree, his Majesty appoints, as President of his Council, Don Ignacio Martinez de Villela. This place was vacant by the refusal of the Duke del Infantado to accept it. By the *third* decree, Saez, the King's former Prime Minister and Confessor, is nominated to the bishopric of Tortosa, vacant by the death of Don Manuel Ros y Medrano. At the same time that he ceases to be Minister, he ceases to be Confessor to the King.—By the *fourth* decree, his Majesty, 'seeing the absolute necessity, for the good government of his vast monarchy, of establishing a Council of State which may unite the knowledge and the experience requisite to guide the resolutions of his sovereign authority,' has nominated ten individuals, composed of persons selected from the old Council of State existing on the 7th of March, 1820, and others, to be a Council of State. His Majesty reserves the power of adding to their number. His Majesty, as well as his two brothers, may preside at this Council. The Councillors named are—Eguia, the Duke of San Carlos, Don Juan Perez Villamil, Don Antonio Vargas Laguna, Don Antonio Gomez Calderon, Don Juan Bautista de Erro, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre, and Don Juan Antonio Rojas. The existence of the new ministry was not expected to be long, some of its members being obnoxious to the clergy, who were offended at the dismissal of Saez. Ferdinand has ordered the dissolution of the corps of Royal volunteers throughout Spain, and a reduction of salaries to the *minimum* on which the public servants can well exist, as the only means of re-establishing the finances. A sanguinary scuffle between a portion of the French garrison, and some lancers of the regiment of Ferdinand VII. has occurred in Madrid. A royal decree has conferred upon the eldest son of Elio, the traitor to his country, the title of Marquis of Fidelity, and certain pecuniary rewards. The loans of the Cortes have not been recognised. The Russian Minister, Pozzo di Borgo, having congratulated Ferdinand, in the Czar's name, on his happy restoration to unlimited despotism, had quitted Madrid. Morillo had demanded passports for France. Upwards of five hundred constitutionalists who had proceeded to Gibraltar, had been ordered to quit that town by the governor, the Earl of Chatham. Much discussion has taken place respecting the Spanish colonies, and apprehensions are entertained that the Holy Alliance, or some of its members, have shown a disposition to aid Ferdinand in his recovery of them. No amnesty has yet been published in Spain.

The Portuguese have sent an embassy to Brazil to bring back that country to its former allegiance, in vain. The Imperial Government of Brazil refused to treat with the Envoy, unless he came prepared in the first instance to acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of the Brazilian Empire. The envoy was not even allowed to deliver or land the letters which he brought from his royal master to his son and daughter, their Imperial Majesties of the Brazils. The chargé d'affaires of the Russian emperor, at a private interview with the Infant Don Miguel, at Lisbon, presented to him the following address :—

"SIRE—Being charged by His Majesty the Emperor, my August Master, with the honour of complimenting your Royal Highness in his name, I cannot do better than quote the words of the letter, which imposes on me so honourable a duty. 'You will not fail,' says the letter, 'to express to His Royal Highness, the Infant Don Miguel, the sentiments which are excited in the Emperor by his generous enterprise, his noble courage, and the filial respect with which he laid at the feet of the Sovereign the homage of the services which he had already performed, and the offer of those which he might be able to perform in future. These are actions which carry with them the best reward; the most brilliant that the Infant can receive is the glory of having saved his King, his Father, and his Country.' Your Royal Highness will permit me to make use of this happy opportunity to express also the sentiments of my respect and veneration."

An expedition dispatched to Madeira had arrived and succeeded in quelling the disturbance which had arisen in that island. Proceedings were commenced on the 8th of October, against twenty-five persons confined in prison; one died of poison which he took, twenty-four were summarily tried, and sentenced according to the royal order—twenty-two condemned to various penalties, and two, having been rather imprudent than criminal, discharged. As no actual rebellion had taken place, it was impossible to reconcile the favour of the Sovereign with the inflexible impartiality of the Judge.

The King of Sardinia, who abdicated in 1821, rather than swear to a constitution which he did not mean to observe, and whose conduct in this respect forms a striking contrast with his constitution-swearing brethren of Spain, Naples, and Portugal, is near death. He, at least, deserves respect for his firmness, though a few centuries ago, and in barbarous times, such an example of royal regard to truth would not have been wonderful in his family.

The Austrians have given a decree in

the official Gazette of Lombardy and Venice, ordering a certain number of Italians, of whom a list is given in the ordinance, and who have been absent for six years, to return immediately to the dominions of his Imperial Majesty, on pain of confiscation of all their property, and of being declared dead in law. Among them are some distinguished by their birth and fortune. Some are in Greece, and some in Spain, where they have defended the cause of the Revolution.

A dreadful inundation happened in Sicily on the 14th of November. A deluge of rain destroyed a great number of the small houses in the suburbs of Messina, carrying them and their wretched inhabitants along with it, many of them into the sea. To what extent the melancholy effects have reached, is not yet ascertained. The sea was covered with wrecks of buildings. So dreadful a visitation is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant to have taken place there before. The greater part of the calamity is owing to the high lands at the back of the town having been reduced to cultivation instead of being planted, as the laws direct, with an annual increase of large trees. The rubbish and loose mould mixing with the waters became irresistible, and swept away every thing in their progress to the sea. The number of dead bodies found amounted to 331.

Congresses are still talked of in Germany, and the interview of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Czernowitz has given rise to numerous speculations. The interview at this place is said to have been held in consequence of arrangements made between the two Sovereigns while they were at Inspruck, in the Tyrol, after the close of the Congress at Verona, and on their return from Venice; that the sole object of this interview at Czernowitz was to confer on the affairs of Turkey, as had been settled at Inspruck; that, however, on this occasion, the Emperors declare that they are wholly satisfied with the result of the political system which they have adopted, and by which they have maintained and consolidated the repose of Europe, endeavouring to destroy restlessness and rebellion; lastly, that the two Emperors will always remain faithful to the principles which they have openly manifested.

The Speech of the President of the United States of America has reached us, dated December 2. It is a document of great length and importance. One of the most interesting topics to which it alludes is the independence of the South American States. Any "interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power," will be regarded as the manifestation of an unfriendly feeling towards the United States. This declaration is worthy the character and strength of the Republic, and is exactly as it should be.

On the 22d of October, the Pacha of Scutari and Omer Vrione, with 12,000 or 15,000 men, were then five leagues from that town. The place was in a good state of defence. Andreas Metaxa was civil governor, and Constantine Botzaris, the brother of the modern Leonidas, had posted himself before the town with 5000 men, to observe the Turks, who had not ventured on any attack. Mavrocordato was expected with twelve sail and some Hydriot troops; and Pietro, the Bey of the Mainotes, with 6000 men from the Morea. It was expected that a serious engagement would soon take place. The affairs of the Greeks generally remained at a stand. The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles.

The treaty of peace between Persia and the Porte has been published. The basis of the treaty provides, that the stipulations made in 1744, relative to the ancient frontiers of both empires, shall be observed, as well as the stipulations of former treaties relative to pilgrims, merchandise, fugitives, prisoners, and the residence of Ambassadors at both Courts respectively.—All places on the frontier of the Ottoman Empire, of which the Persians took possession in the course of the war, are to be restored, in their actual state, within the term of sixty days. The prisoners taken on both sides are to be restored mutually.

The Pacha of Egypt has been disciplining his troops in the European manner. Col. Seyes, aide-de-camp of General Grouchy, commands a body of 20,000 men in Upper Egypt that practises entirely the evolutions of European troops.

A warm altercation has taken place between the government of Buenos Ayres and Capt. Willes, of the British brig the Brazen. It appears that Captain Willes' boats had boarded vessels which arrived in the territory of Buenos Ayres in the river Plate, and that under the quarantine laws such a practice was deemed not admissible, especially in the waters of a friendly state. On the boat of the Brazen proceeding to board an English vessel, a shot was fired at it. This Capt. Willes considered as an insult, and stated that until satisfaction was given, no vessels should pass in or out of Buenos Ayres bearing that flag. The British residents in vain interfered, and the affair has been left to be settled by the respective governments.

THE DRAMA.

His Majesty has, this month, been graciously pleased to honour both the theatres with his presence. This popular and benignant act is the more deserving of grateful mention, because it has not been usual for the King to visit the theatres until after Christmas, when part of the nobility and gentry have returned to London. His visit at this season was, therefore, not only more than usually beneficial to the managers, but more pleasing to the people, as he thus joined with the mass of his subjects, few of whom were above the middle rank of life, in that amusement which is, of all others, the most humane, the most hearty, and the best calculated to awaken sympathies which are common to all. The crowds at both houses were unusually great; the aggregate receipts are said almost to have reached 2,000*l.*: and, of course, numbers of those who paid could scarcely obtain a glimpse of the royal visitant. It is impossible to imagine any thing of the kind more splendid than the appearance of either house from the stage, when the curtain drew up, and the national anthem was performed:—the dense crowd of happy and eager faces in the pit; the three circles of boxes filled in front with well-dressed ladies; the slips crammed, fearfully, to the last cranny; the galleries almost bursting with the full population; and the whole throng, high and low, animated by one enthusiastic pride in their national greatness, and in one feeling of respect to the representative of the Majesty of their constitution and laws. We are glad when kings thus meet their people: they may learn at a glance how false are the calumnies which would represent them as factious; how worthy their affections are of winning; and how easily a graceful cordiality may obtain them.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been no absolute novelty at this house during the last month, and yet the establishment has been unusually prosperous. This has been commonly the dullest season of the year:—the freshness of the first opening nights is gone—the improvements have grown familiar to the eye—the gentry have not come to town, nor the children from school—the citizens are waiting for Christmas—and the frequenters of the galleries await the advent of Pantomime and Grimaldi. Yet this theatre has been so thronged, almost nightly, as to deprive the play-bills of their prerogative of fiction. The principal cause of this success is the brilliant manner in which operas have been presented; though Mr. Kean brought one overflowing audience to witness his Richard, and Dowton and Liston have rendered the melancholy comedy of 'The Hypocrite' attractive. Miss Stephens made her first appearance in Diana Vernon, supported by Liston's humorous and characteristic performance of the Baillie, Macready's manly and imaginative representation of Rob Roy, and the unexpected versatility of Mr. Brown, who (marvellous change from Lord Foppington!) played the Dougal-creature with great force and truth. Although Miss Stephens is (thank God!) very unlike Diana Vernon, and though her songs in this piece are "short and far between," yet the pleasure of seeing and hearing her again was eagerly sought for on any terms, and amply repaid all whom she attracted. Braham came forward as Henry Bertram; and though by appearing in that character rather than in Prince Orlando he waived all unpleasant declaration of rivalry with Sinclair, yet he was obviously inspired with the wish of shewing the triumphant mastery of his art, and completely succeeded. Here he was supported by Miss Stephens as Lucy Bertram—a part which well becomes her pensive looks and fascinating absence of manner—yet in which she has very little to sing worthy of her powers; for we think the song "Rest thee, babe," is not one of her happiest performances, and "Lease on me, my sodger love," is over in a little minute. This opera is cast with unprecedented strength, for, besides the two principal vocalists, there is Liston "prodigious" in Dominie Sampson, Mr. Sherwin with a very natural rusticity in Dinmont, and Mrs. Bunn with her fame and power in Meg Merrilies. If this lady is too youthful and fair, adequately to represent the withered priestess of the glens, in whose else exhausted heart one human feeling burns with strange warmth, and whose frame is animated by supernatural energy, she gave the prophetic warnings to Bertram, and the affecting reminiscences of her past days, in tones and accents which the spirit of old romance might challenge for her own. There is so much interest in this opera, that it will perhaps be more frequently repeated during the season than any other; yet Braham has gained most hands in the "Cabinet," and Miss Stephens has won most hearts in "Love in a Village." The music of Prince Orlando is Braham's own composition; it is perhaps his best; and he now sings it with all the fervour of his youth, and all the undying partiality of an author. Mr. Braham, though not an actor to our taste when he has

only to speak, yet becomes a different being the moment he begins to sing: his chest heaves, his eye brightens, and as he approaches the more difficult passages, he evidently enjoys the contest in which he is sure of achieving a victory. His greatest effort was the Polacca, in which he left all competition far behind him, exulting in the difficulties of the piece, and putting a passion and sentiment into every quaver. He three times repeated this effort, without much diminution of power, though the call was most injudicious on the part of his friends, for the repetition not only fatigues the singers, but destroys the wonder which so brilliant a performance once heard would leave behind it. The objection did not apply to the treble repetition of the little dancing song between Harley and Miss Stephens, which was exquisite in its kind, and yet would not have tired the audience, nor lost its freshness, had it been sung three times more. In "Love in a Village" Mr. Braham performed Hawthorn, and sung the good old English songs with unaffected vigour, especially that plain honest song "Oons, neighbour, ne'er blush for a trifle like this," which, in these days of *cant*, it does one good to hear. Miss Stephens's Rosetta, as we have hinted already, was her most charming part; indeed, it is perhaps her happiest effort, except her Polly, which we wish she would play to any body's, or nobody's Macbeath. Rosetta is just made for her; a lady rustic, a sentimental runaway—something between the milkmaid and the countess, more bewitching than either—an innocent impostor, lisping out a joke in arch simplicity, and holding her head on one side and looking unconscious, while she steals away your soul. Her introduced song of "Savoureen Deelish," which she sings without music, is—but let our readers go and hear it for themselves—to those who have not heard it, our praises would seem extravagant, and to those who have, they are needless.

Mr. Kean burst out strongly in Richard, but his Othello is greatly inferior to what it was. Here and there are vestiges of what has been—gleams of fiery passion and exquisite tenderness; but the general performance is comparatively tricksome and cold. Thus it too often is with genius; it is fostered into a luxuriance by which it overruns its strength; and the mechanical facility and habits remain when its spirit has departed—as the rock retains the tracery of the ivy which spread itself delicately over it, when the living green has perished for ever. May we yet hail the new expansion of our original tragedian's powers in a second spring!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

All the world, that is, all which is yet in London, is astonished and delighted at the success of Mr. Young, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in "The Man of the World." We are delighted, but not astonished at all. We have long thought we discerned, in Mr. Young's acting, indications of a genuine comic vein, which we were assured he would turn, when he pleased, to excellent advantage. Of absolute gaiety, indeed, we did not suspect him; but we knew that he could exhibit a solemn humour, hit off a plausible knavery, and play a grave impostor to the very life. In the famous scene with Hubert in "King John," for example, his promises and fawnings are exactly of the tone which fain would belie the heart but dares not, and the oily smoothness and pretence for which comedy affords ample scope. Among his friends he has been long remarkable for the facility with which he catches dialects, peculiarities, and tones; and, therefore, we were prepared for a very clever exhibition in Sir Pertinax, and were quite satisfied—never having seen Cooke in the part. His Scotch, whether true or not, was wonderfully consistent with itself, and he spoke it as if "native, and to the manner born;" his *booing* was so perfect, so submissive, so full of servile meaning, that it must have made his fortune had he been destined to a diplomatic career; and his disdain of all common honesty and good faith was absolutely magnanimous. The good-natured pity with which, on Egerton's spouting forth some piece of lip morality, he exclaimed "Ah! Charley! you're vary young," was almost redeeming, and carried the indulgence of a man of the world to its highest pitch, without trespassing on the romantic. His account of his life was a fine example of climax; his utter amazement at the resistance of his son and the clergyman to his proposals was comical; and his last rage and disappointment admirably kept within bounds for a tragedian. It is a great triumph to play such a part three times to good houses, as he has done; for the other characters, with the exception of Egerton, are very poorly supported; and the play itself is every thing that a play ought not to be. Instead of shewing the noblest virtues or errors of human nature, it unveils its meannesses; instead of exciting cordial merriment, by exhibiting "folly grown romantic," (as comedy should do,) it dwells on the details of paltry baseness; and is essentially un-

dramatic, as any piece is which does not touch some noble passion, or awaken some human sympathy. We go not to see the play, but the actor who performs Sir Pertinax, just for once and to satisfy our curiosity; and we attend to the representation with the same feeling as if we were listening to a bravura singer, or looking at Madame Sacchi in the air surrounded with crackers. Our pleasure is certainly not increased by hearing Mrs. Chatterley's version of Scotch, or witnessing Mr. Bartley's elevation to the honours of the peerage.

King John has been produced, at great care and expense, with the true costume of the age, as the playbills inform us, and as we believe, notwithstanding the presumption of falsehood which the mode of announcement raises. It was well enough before. To be more classical than John Kemble seems almost "useless and ridiculous expense." Not one playgoer in a hundred knows or cares any thing about the dresses of the time of King John; but he recollects the dresses he has been accustomed to see from a child, and misses the spectacle which "was most pleasant to him." Why is our little remaining faith in the wonders of the stage to be thus shaken by the Managers? We took it for granted all was right, till we were thus told it had been wrong: and now that our belief is once unsettled we know not what to trust to. Mr. C. Kemble, however, has, at least, the merit of disinterestedness; for he has exchanged his fine apocryphal habit for authentic red stockings and a steel night-cap, which detract from his appearance as much as a provoking correctness takes from the pleasantry of an old, hearty, good-for-nothing friend. King John's habits are certainly picturesque; and Constance's dress, though heavy, is superb; but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the others. We gave up our reason to Cardinal Wolsey, with full power to fix all these matters for ourselves and our children, and we cannot descend to question heresies. Whether the dresses were true to history or not, the acting was true to nature, though Kemble's Falconbridge and Young's King John are too well known to need criticism. Mrs. Bartley played Constance; the audience did not do her justice, nor did she quite do justice to herself. She wanted but very little of being exceedingly good; she looked the part well; and spoke generally with great force and judgment, but she marred all by a strange drawl at the close of her sentences, which prevented the incipient applause. A young gentleman named Holl played Arthur very prettily, though his voice was scarcely strong enough to fill the house; and Mr. Bennett was generally excellent in Hubert.

A new tragedy called "The Vespers of Palermo," from the pen of Mrs. Hemans, has been produced, after exciting considerable expectation. Its fair author has been for some time known to the public, as a poetess of rich fancy and deep though chastened feeling; and though these qualities alone do not go very far to ensure success in the drama, they were more than sufficient to excite general interest for the issue of the adventure. If the production of the play has not proved that this lady adds great dramatic power to her unquestioned capacities, it must still add to her reputation with all who peruse it; for, not only is its language delicately streaked and veined with poetic thought, but it has an energy and sometimes a felicitous condensation which the works of the gentler sex rarely exhibit. Regarding it as a tragedy, we think its subject is not happily chosen. An indiscriminate massacre is a frightful background for a dramatic picture; and the gratuitous ferocity of the conspirators destroys the interest we take in their course, by divesting them of the noblest attributes of public virtue. The heroes of a revolution, on the stage, should be "sacrificers," not "butchers." It is unpleasant to look on at a fight where neither can win, and where the only question is, which party shall be put soonest out of their misery. Then, again, the revolution is complete in the third act, when the stage is covered with the dead, and the spectator involuntarily asks why there should be more. Still the play, though liable to dramatic objection, is replete with poetical beauty. There is much vigour of thought in the conception of the chief characters—Procida, Montalba, and Vittoria: they are fine tragic outlines, but in the attempt to clothe them with human flesh and blood, there is a comparative failure. The versification is entitled to high praise; it is harmonious and well sustained, and yet, with few exceptions, sufficiently easy for dramatic purposes.

All the male characters were well acted, allowing for a little exaggeration on the part of Mr. Yates, who, it must be confessed, encroached too nearly on "Ercles' vein." Young declaimed, with sonorous majesty, as the elder Procida, and displayed great feeling in the meeting with Raimond, whose weaknesses were well nigh concealed by the gallant bearing of Kemble. In the prison scene, where the son, who has writhed in fetters, impatient for the battle, is released and rushes out to die on the field of glory, Mr. Kemble gave one of his noblest bursts of heroic

energy. The juxtaposition of the ladies was unfortunate for themselves and the author. Mrs. Bartley is quite of the oratorical school, and sometimes almost chaunts her sentences; while Miss F. H. Kelly tries to make points by stopping short in a rapid declamation, and sinking to the infra-colloquial by way of being natural: each, therefore, set in the strongest possible light the defects of the other. We really feel for Miss Kelly, who is a young lady of very rare capability; but who has, unfortunately, been flattered into trying experiments on her art, which only great genius and great judgment can render safe. She is quite incapable of playing *at sight*; but if she will study any part suited to her years as long and as well as she studied Juliet, we will answer for her success. At the end of the play the applause greatly predominated; it has been since withdrawn for alteration; and we hope may still be a source of profit to its meritorious author. If not, however, she has only to publish a volume of poems, with half as much excellence, to ensure unmingled praise.

FINE ARTS.

New Society.—A new Society has lately been in part established, which promises, if properly conducted and liberally supported by the public patronage, to assist greatly in bringing about a new era in modern art. The Institution to which we allude is called THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS; and its chief objects are to further the progress and extend the patronage of art in all its branches, by establishing a new and extensive gallery for the annual exhibition and sale of the works of living artists; to continue open during those months of the year when the chief patrons of art are on the spot, and likely to inspect whatever may be thus offered to their notice. Of the persons who are endeavouring to establish this Society, we at present know nothing; or whether the auspices under which it comes forward are likely to secure its final success. But certain it is, that something of the kind is needed in the present day, for various reasons. In the first place, since the opening of the Continent there has not only been thrown open to British artists an almost boundless source of wealth in the way of study, which is likely to give a more than ordinary impetus to the endeavours of those who really possess a love for their art; but a friendly rivalship has been created between British and foreign artists, which can scarcely fail to be attended by similar effects. And yet, although these influences have now been operating for a considerable period, no answering efforts have been made at home, to meet the increased produce which was likely to be thus called forth.

In the second place, it is undoubtedly true that the present arrangements for exhibiting the works of our artists, and thus promoting the public patronage of them, are by no means the best that can be imagined for the purpose. The only extensive annual exhibition of them is that of the Royal Academy; and that takes place not at the most favourable period of the year for such a purpose, with exclusive reference to the artists themselves, however favourable it may be to the views of the Academy as a source of annual emolument: for it may be safely asserted, that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who visit that exhibition go there purely to pass a pleasant morning, and with no more knowledge or care about the nature, the progress, or the interests of art, than if there were no such thing in existence. As a source of emolument to the Royal Academy, and thus as a collateral means of encouraging art, the annual exhibitions now referred to are unquestionably of great value and importance: but it is equally certain that they are not the best direct means of bringing the works of British artists before the *purchasing* part of the public, as well on account of the very limited period during which they are kept open, as of the too general and miscellaneous nature of the works which are obliged to be admitted in order to ensure the chief object of them—namely, a numerous attendance of visitors. The admission of *portraits of private individuals* into the Royal Academy Exhibitions has done more to ensure the immense concourse of persons who visit them, than any thing besides: and in an exhibition established exclusively for the furtherance of the interests of high art, such portraits ought to be *absolutely excluded*, and none whatever admitted but such as may fairly be considered as *historical* ones.

Again, it is true that the British Institution has an annual exhibition of the works of living artists. But this, besides being of insufficient extent, is not brought before the public at the most favourable period for such a purpose—that period being devoted to an exhibition of at least equal importance in *our* view of the subject; namely, the select works of the old masters.

In thus calling the public attention to

the New Society, we profess to know nothing of its views, or its means of furthering those views, but what its own announcements develope; but when its pretensions and results come more immediately before the public, we shall take care to give them the consideration which they may seem to deserve. The gallery intended for the proposed exhibition, &c. of the Society is said to be nearly in a state of completion, and is situated in Pall-Mall East.

Mr. Haydon.—We would willingly have better news to communicate to the lover of Art, respecting this distinguished artist, than we are at present in possession of. The unhappy circumstances which have lately come forward,* relative to his ill success as an historical painter, and the inefficient patronage which his efforts have met with, may, as we conceive, be in a great degree attributed to the injudicious mode in which he has hitherto thought proper to employ his great abilities. The *event*, in any case, may be taken as a pretty fair criterion of the means employed to bring any end about, when those means have had a fair trial; as in his case they have. Will he not be wise, then, seriously and determinately to turn his thoughts and his deeds to some other mode of achieving his high views with regard to art? We are induced to throw out this hint, from hearing it whispered among his friends, (for we have not the honour of ranking among that number,) that, in fact, he has already turned his attention to a new line of study and practice; and we would willingly lend our aid in encouraging and fixing him in it, being deeply and sincerely convinced that he has not hitherto chosen the right. —We understand that he is at present employed on a small picture, (small in comparison with most of his other works,) the subject of which is Silenus lecturing Bacchus and Ariadne on the immoral nature of the life they are leading together! —This is as it should be. Let him try such subjects as these, and we are greatly mistaken if his success will not be more commensurate with his natural qualifications than it has hitherto been. We shrewdly suspect that, if Mr. Haydon were to make his works less of *works*, and more of *plays*, they would turn out more worthy of his abilities than any thing he has hitherto produced, and consequently more certain of obtaining the end he has in view.

New French Peristrephic Panorama.—We have here another "ten thousand square feet of canvass," on which are depicted twelve views of the great Battle of Waterloo: that is to say, the great wooden rollers on which all these acres of canvass are twisted, are made to stop twelve times in the course of their hourly unwinding; while a gentleman, who is seated in the dark among the spectators for that purpose, explains the result of each stoppage, after the most approved manner of the halfpenny showmen. We notice this picture, as we did its predecessor of the same kind, not because it actually belongs to the department of which we are treating—for it has no pretensions whatever to the title of a work of art, properly so called—but because it *professes* to be such; and professes in such very large and striking characters, that many persons are likely to be beguiled of their time and shillings before they are aware. If we did not pretty well know that the curiosity as well as the, so called, good-nature of our countrymen somewhat exceedeth—to say nothing of their occasional want of taste—we should wonder how any set of persons could have the face to place before them such exhibitions as these two which we have noticed in this and our last number; and at this time, too, when they cannot fail to come in competition with our own delightful Panoramas, in which the illusion is almost complete, and the exquisite views of the Diorama, in which it is quite so. In fact, these wretched daubs of some discarded French scene-painter would be the death of any English pantomime in which they were to appear as portions of the scenery; and they are adapted to amuse and satisfy the tastes of that class of persons alone who frequent the aforenamed halfpenny exhibitions; a class of persons, however, towards whom we feel the most unfeigned good-will, and whose amusements we would promote by every possible means—among others, by doing what we can towards banishing these "French Peristrephic Panoramas" to the fairs, to which by right of demerit they belong.

* We allude to the occasion of presenting Mr. Haydon's petition to the House of Commons.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Dec. 4.—The Norrisian prize (the subject of the essay being *The Office and Mission of John the Baptist*) is decided in favour of James Amiraux Jeremie, Scholar of Trinity College.—The following are the improvements now in progress in this University:—Benet's College, King's College, Trinity College, Trinity Hall, part of Jesus College, part of Christ College, Addingbrooke Hall,

and the Town Bridge; and it is expected that the new Courts at St. John's College will be entered upon in the course of another year. The additions to Sydney College are, we believe, completed under the direction of Mr. J. Wyatt. Increased accommodations have been afforded to undergraduates at Downing College, and every exertion is made to give effect to that establishment.

Oxford, Dec. 6.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verses—*Babylon.* For an English Essay—*Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus.* For a Latin Essay—*Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se Comparatio.*

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse, *not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines*, by any Undergraduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—*The Arch of Titus.*

New Society.—A Meteorological Society has just been instituted in London; and, from the nature of its subjects, which require simultaneous distant observations, it is likely to render itself most useful in promoting the study of nature. Its constitution is of a liberal character; and, till after the 12th of November, all friends of such pursuits will be admitted members, on paying their two guineas to Mr. Wilford, the secretary, at the London Coffee-house. Among the gentlemen present at its institution were Drs. T. Forster, Clutterbuck, Shearman, Mr. Luke Howard, &c.

Royal Academy.—The Royal Academy honours to Students, this year, have been awarded as follows:—*Gold Medal*, &c. for the best *Historical painting*, "The contention between the Archangel Michael and Satan, for the body of Moses," to Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone.—*Gold Medals, Sculpture*, to Mr. R. B. Hughes; and *Architecture*, "Hospital for Invalid Sailors," to Mr. F. Bradbury.—*Silver Medals. School of Painting.* Best copy, Mr. Corbet; second, Mr. Marks: best drawing from the life, Mr. Cahusac; second, Mr. Howe: best model from the life, Mr. R. Williams; second, Mr. Collingwood: best drawing from the antique, 1st, Mr. G. R. Ward; 2d, Mr. F. Ross; 3d, Mr. Cicell; best model from the antique, 1st, Mr. Dear; 2d, Mr. Stothard; 3d, Mr. Behnes; best architectural drawing, 1st, Mr. Richley; 2d, Mr. Jenkins. The President delivered an admirable discourse on the occasion.

Sir Anthony Carlisle, the Professor of Anatomy, lately finished an interesting Course of Lectures at Somerset House to the Members and Students of that establishment.

New Literary Society.—A public meeting of the Directors and Proprietors of the Auction Mart was held at their establishment last month, for the purpose of forming a Literary Society therein. Mr. Shuttleworth was voted into the chair. He observed, that the establishment had not realised all the expectations which had been formed at the time of its erection. There were several rooms unoccupied or only occasionally used, and by the proposed arrangements the value of the concern would be increased. He was confident of the success of the undertaking; an Institution of the nature intended was much wanted in that part of the Metropolis, and he hoped the propositions which had been printed and circulated would be favourably received. He then read the propositions, which recommended various alterations in the building; such as throwing open several offices on the ground-floor, and forming coffee and reading-rooms, and that the large room should be fitted up and arranged so as to answer the double purpose of a sale-room and lecture-room. That the library should be limited to modern original publications of the current year, periodical works of established reputation, and a judicious selection of standard national works, except on the subject of British topography, a more extensive collection of that class being desirable with reference to the peculiar transactions conducted at the Mart. That courses of lectures on literature, the arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce, be delivered at the customary seasons; the admission for the public to be regulated according to established precedent. That the proprietors of Mart shares be entitled to gratuitous admissions to the library and lectures; and that, to avoid the inconvenience occasioned by carrying packages, &c. through the present saloon, the present access to the coffee-room from Throgmorton-street be shut up, and a staircase or crane erected at the space now occupied by the exterior colonnade. That the admission to the library and lectures should be 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum, or to the library only 2*l.* 2*s.* The resolutions in the affirmative were carried by a large majority.

Royal Society.—St. Andrew's Day falling this year on a Sunday, the Royal Society held their annual meeting on Monday the 1st of December, at their apartments in Somerset-place; when the President, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. addressed the Members present in a speech of considerable length; in which, after

adverting to the numerous deaths which had occurred among the Fellows during the last year, and paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of those who had most distinguished themselves by their communications to the Society, or by their philosophical labours, he announced the award of the Gold Copley Medal to John Pond, Esq. the present Astronomer Royal, for his various observations and communications published by the Royal Society; and expatiated on the benefits which had been derived to astronomy, navigation, and the commerce of this country, from the establishment of the Royal Observatory by Charles II.: from the liberal manner in which it had been supported by its present munificent Patron, and from the meritorious labours of the eminent astronomers to whose care it had been from time to time intrusted. The Society then proceeded to the choice of a Council and Officers for the ensuing year; when, on examining the lists, it appeared that the following Gentlemen were elected;—Of the Old Council—Sir H. Davy, Bart.; W. T. Brande, Esq.; S. Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle; T. Combe, Esq.; J. W. Croker, Esq.; D. Gilbert, Esq.; C. Hatchett, Esq.; Sir E. Home, Bart.; J. Pond, Esq. Astronomer Royal; W. H. Wollaston, M. D.; T. Young, M. D.—Of the New Council—W. Allen, Esq.; Major T. Colby; J. Ivory, Esq.; Sir J. MacGrigor, Knt.; W. Marsden, Esq.; W. G. Maton, M. D.; the Duke of Norfolk; E. Rudge, Esq.; W. Sotheby, Esq.; H. Warburton, Esq.—Officers—President, Sir H. Davy, Bart.; Treasurer, D. Gilbert, Esq.; Secretaries, W. T. Brande and T. Combe, Esqrs.

Royal Society of Literature.—At the second ordinary meeting of this Society, was read the conclusion of the MS report relative to the survey of the coasts of Syria and Egypt, ordered by Henry V. preparatory, as that monarch declared on his death-bed, to his attempting an expedition for the deliverance of Jerusalem from the Infidels. Several new candidates were proposed as members. At the third meeting the Duke of Newcastle was elected a Fellow of the Society: besides whom various noblemen and gentlemen were added to the list of candidates. Among them were, Lord John Townsend, the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, the Dean of Ely, &c. &c. The paper read was communicated by Mr. Sharon Turner; and was an attempt to exemplify the affinity of languages, by a comparison and classification of the various terms, both simple and compounded, made use of by ancient and modern nations, to express the numeral ONE. At the fourth meeting another paper, communicated by Mr. S. Turner, was read, on the Affinity of Languages. The number TWO, as expressed in many ancient and modern tongues, was taken for the illustrations of this interesting philological inquiry; and remarkable analogies and coincidences were pointed out.

Winchester College, Dec. 13.—Dr. Gabell, head master of Winchester College, has relinquished the arduous duties of that situation, which he has held for fourteen years. A valuable present of plate has been presented to him by his pupils. Dr. Williams, the present second master, will, it is expected, succeed him; and the Rev. C. Redding will be appointed second master. The election will take place on the 15th inst.

Electricity elicited from the Domestic Cat.—In addition to the notice in the Philosophical Journal, of eliciting sensible shocks of electricity from the body of a cat, I beg to mention, that very distinct discharges may be obtained by touching the tips of the ears, after applying friction to the back. It is very long since I made the experiment, and at the same time I remarked the same from the foot. Placing the cat on my knee, I applied the right hand to the back; the left fore-paw resting on the palm of my left hand, I applied the thumb to the upper side of the paw, so as to extend the claws, and by this means brought my fore-finger into contact with one of the bones of the leg, where it joins the paw; from the knob or end of this bone, the finger slightly pressing on it, I felt distinctly successive shocks, similar to what were obtained from the ears. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, that in order to this experiment being conveniently performed, the cat must be on good terms with the experimenter.—*Ed. Phil. Journal.*

Mineralogy.—A few days ago there was taken up at Browne's Hill, Carlow, (the estate of Wm. Browne, esq.) part of a stone, in which was found the following combination:—siliceous limestone, pearl spar, carbonate of lime, quartz crystal, and hepatic iron pyrites; forming one of the most curious specimens we have seen, in the compass of less than three inches square. The quartz crystals are common at Browne's Hill, but not in company with the pearl spar, or iron pyrites; they are, we believe, generally found distinct in the carbonate of lime, and are of a very superior quality of the Irish diamond.

Ornithology.—A fine specimen of that rare British bird, the rough-legged falcon (falco lagopus, L.) was lately shot near Westoe, by Mr. Wm. Marshall, of that place, and is now in the possession of

the managing committee of the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

Mr. Belzoni.—The Cambridge Chronicle has communicated another extract of a letter from this noble, spirited, and indefatigable traveller, of which the following is a part. The passage in italics contains a charge, we fear too true, against persons who are a disgrace to the agency of the British nation. It is to be hoped their names will be laid before the Government and the public, when we are certain that Mr. Canning will not suffer the honourable devotion of a man like Belzoni to have been thwarted by them with impunity. Men who pursue great and scientific objects in pestilent climates, have evils enough to encounter without the insolence of servile trafficking agents being added to them.

"It would be difficult for you, my dear friend, to believe to what an excess the revenge of petty men is carried. You will have seen by my letters from Fez and Gibraltar how far I had advanced in the good will of the Moorish people, and what were my hopes of success, when I was so cruelly disappointed. I must now tell you that my progress in that quarter was stopped, not by the Moors, but by the intrigues of some persons in office, who avail themselves of the occasional authority given to them by their superiors to vent their spleen on an unprotected individual who refuses to stoop and pay court to them. *Not satisfied with the disappointment they occasioned*, I find (if the information which I received by the last packet to the Brazils, that touched at Teneriffe, be correct,) that *they have accused me of making an improper use of some letters of introduction which had been given to me, and of endeavouring to pass myself off as an agent of the British Government.* You well know that I distinctly stated to you, in my letter from Tangier, that I had nothing to do with the English Government, and that I rested entirely on my own resources. This letter, I am happy to see by an English paper now before me, you made public; and in further confirmation I shall enclose to you the copy of a letter I received from the Moorish minister at Fez. I request of you to do me the favour, if you have seen or heard of any erroneous statements, to give publicity to this letter, and also to give a copy of the receipt, in payment of 180 dollars, which I gave to Mr. Douglas, the English Consul at Tangier, for some fine white cloth, to make presents of at Fez. I mention these things to shew you how little pretext there was for their accusations; but they are woefully mistaken if they think to hinder me by such means—nothing but death itself shall hinder me from pursuing my intentions. Mrs. Belzoni will furnish you with a copy of the receipt I allude to. I trust to your kindness and friendship to refute the calumnies against me. Be assured that all is going on well—but it is hard to consider, that, instead of being supported, I am persecuted; but I must have patience; and if I succeed, why the mortification will be with my adversaries. I am now in the latitude of 21 degrees North; that is all I can tell you for the present, from fear my enemies should come to the knowledge of where I am. Excuse my hasty scrawl."

The following is a copy of the letter to which Mr. Belzoni refers, and the original of which in Arabic is in his possession:—"Know, that his Imperial Majesty has ordered this communication from me, Sidi Benzelul, to his friend and gentleman Belzoni. We have received your letter, by which we observe your arrival at Tangier, and that you wish to come to the Royal presence. You will come, and every thing you want shall be granted agreeable to your wish, with the help of God. Judah Benalish, our agent at Gibraltar, has written to us on the subject, and he requested us to pay you every attention, and to facilitate every thing you wish; there was no occasion for it, as I am well aware of your situation more than what he has explained—it is quite sufficient what you say, that you are the man I knew at Egypt. My master, whom God preserve, has already ordered that you proceed to Fez with due honour and attention, and you shall come before his High Majesty. I will get you the order to pass and repass to the cities you may please, with respect and honour."

From Mr. Belzoni's own statement it appears, that the expenses of his journey to and from Fez, and residence there, with the necessary presents and other articles, amounted to the sum of 1000*l.* *defrayed by himself.* Through the interest of the Moorish minister at Fez, an express dromedary has been sent from Fez to Timbuctoo, with money and letters for Belzoni, in case the caravan should already have departed for Timbuctoo.

Action of Steam on Solutions of Silver and Gold.—The following observations on the action of steam on solutions of silver and gold, were made by Professor Pfaff, whilst investigating the volatility of muriates contained in boiling water. When the vapour of pure distilled water is made to pass through a solution of nitrate of silver, the solution assumes all the shades between yellow and dark brown, accord-

ing to its concentration, and the time the steam has passed through it. When the solution has acquired 212°, the colour increases rapidly. If several glasses are connected, and successively raised to the boiling point, by the steam passing through them, all become coloured. Nitric acid destroys the colour of this solution of nitrate of silver; and whilst the steam is acting, oxygen is disengaged. When steam is passed through a solution of gold, a blue liquid is produced, like that obtained by adding oxalic acid to a solution of gold. Thus, it seems proved, that the steam acts in producing these effects by deoxidizing the salts of silver and gold. Muriate of platina, or either of the nitrates of mercury, were unaffected by similar treatment.

New Expeditions towards the Pole.—Three Arctic winters have not cooled the zeal of our distinguished countryman, Captain Parry, who is in frequent communication with Government on the subject of a new expedition in search of the much-wished-for passage to the Pole, which has been determined upon. It is said that Captain Parry will be provided with every thing requisite to enable him to extend his voyage to a period of three years, should he deem it necessary. The route to be taken, it is thought, will be Lancaster Sound, and that Captain Parry will proceed there in the first instance, and endeavour to pass through an inlet which he discovered in his former voyage, and named in honour of the Prince Regent. This inlet does not open in a direction towards the Pole, but is thought to communicate with the sea which Hearne discovered. If so, Captain Parry may be enabled to reach the point which he failed in doing through Hudson's Bay in his last voyage, and, without approaching too near the American coast, proceed at no great distance from it. Such is said to be part of the plan of the new Expedition, from the circumstance that Capt. Franklin is again to be sent out, on an overland expedition, to Mackenzie and the Coppermine rivers; and from the union of the North-West and Hudson-Bay Companies, every facility for so arduous an undertaking may be expected. Could guides and attendants be procured, possessing the same moral energies as our enterprising countrymen, we should entertain no doubt of Captain Franklin making the most important discoveries; but we have almost invariably seen, that natives bear with less resolution the rigours of climate, the pains of hunger, and the numerous privations to which such an expedition is exposed, than our sailors, who climb mountains, ford rivers, sleep on beds of snow, and feed on *tripe de roche*, without a murmur. The period is not fixed when the two expeditions shall set out; but it is expected that that of Captain Franklin will be ready to start early in the spring. Captain Parry has been appointed hydrographer to the Admiralty.

New Surgical Instrument.—A very novel but interesting operation has been exhibited in the anatomical theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Jukes, a surgeon, who invented the apparatus for extracting poisons from the stomach, having nearly two years ago satisfactorily proved, by experiments upon himself, the efficacy of the practice, attended, at the request of Sir Astley Cooper, to repeat the experiment of emptying the stomach by mechanical means. Mr. Jukes chose to be himself the subject of the experiment, and was so sanguine of the success of the operation, that he would have swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, had not the entreaties of his friends induced him to substitute a solution of liquorice instead. Having swallowed a portion of this solution, and diluted it by drinking two pints of water, Mr. J. introduced a long flexible tube into the mouth, and passed it down into the stomach. Mr. Scott, a surgeon, who had formerly performed a similar operation upon this gentleman, immediately fixed a large copper syringe to the extremity of the tube, and in the space of two minutes completely pumped up the whole of the liquid that had been drunk into a washhand basin held by an assistant. Sir A. Cooper expressed the highest satisfaction in witnessing the speedy and successful effect of the operation; and the theatre, which was excessively crowded by professional spectators, rang loudly with shouts of approbation. This public demonstration of the practicability of emptying the stomach by mechanical means, though the first made upon the human species, satisfactorily assures the medical profession of the easy application of the apparatus to cases of poisoning; and it is to be hoped, that, by the timely use of this invaluable instrument, our public records of accidental and suicidal deaths from poison will happily now be but few.

Union of a Divided Palate.—In the first volume of "The Transactions of the Associated Apothecaries, and Surgeon Apothecaries," just published, is an account of a successful operation for the union of a Congenital Division of the Palate, which is new in the annals of Surgery in this country. The surgeon was Mr. Alcock, and the person operated upon was a young man about 22 years of age, whose palate had been cleft from

his birth. The extent of the aperture was the whole length of the soft palate and the uvula, a retraction of about five-eighths of an inch, exposing to view, when the mouth was opened, the inside of the posterior parts of the nostrils. The principle on which the operation was performed, was the same as that of hare-lip, viz. by removing the extreme edges, and bringing the wounded parts into accurate contact; but, as may be easily imagined from the nature of the case, the mechanical difficulties made a variety of precautions necessary. It was found impracticable to effect the union of all the divided parts at one time, and the whole union was finally effected after five operations. Mr. A. considers the scissors with extremely thin edges, as recommended for surgical purposes by Dr. Wollaston, to be the best instrument for the removal of the inner edges. In the first four stages of the operation, the edges were brought together by sutures, in the latter by pins. The voice of the patient before the operation was strikingly nasal, and his articulation so indistinct that he had contemplated giving up an advantageous situation, in which he was required to converse with strangers. After the operation, his utterance, when *careful*, was perfectly distinct, and free from any obvious peculiarity. Mr. Alcock observes, that in case of cleft palate, the first or principal cause of indistinctness of utterance is the physical defect which admits the air too freely into the nostrils, and that defect is removed by union of the palate: but another cause is the habit of not placing the tip of the tongue properly at the root of the front teeth in such sounds as *s*, *th*, &c.; and this habit, after the union of the divided palate, attention is required to counteract. M. Leroux, in France, has performed a similar operation to the one noticed above; we do not know whether before or since the one Mr. Alcock has described.

Vegetable Milk. — Amongst the many interesting vegetable productions which are met with in the equinoctial regions, may be reckoned a tree, which abundantly affords a milky juice, similar in its properties to the milk of animals, and is employed for the same purposes, as M. de Humboldt witnessed at the farm of Barbula, where he himself drank of this milky juice. This liquid is derived from the *pala de loche*, or *de vacca*, a tree which grows somewhat abundantly in the mountains above Periquito, situated on the north-east of Maracay, a village to the west of Caracas. This milk possesses the same physical qualities as that of the cow, with this only difference—that it is a little viscous; it has the same taste also as cow's milk. With respect to its chemical properties, they sensibly differ from those of animal milk. The constituent parts of the milk of the *Arbre de la Vache* are—1st, wax; 2d, fibrine; 3d, a little sugar; 4th, a magnesian salt; and 5th, water. The presence, in vegetable milk, of a product which is not commonly met with, except in the secretions of animals, is a surprising fact, which we should not have announced without much circumspection, had not a celebrated chemist, M. Vauquelin, already found *animal* fibrine in the milky juice of the *carica papaya*.

Nautical Science.—The Clio, Captain Strangways, has returned to Fort-George with Mr. Adam, Rector of the Inverness Academy, on board, after a cruise of fifteen days among the Orkneys, and in the Moray Firth, between Caithness and Kinnaird's Head, for the purpose of trying the performance of his eye-tube to the telescope of a sextant, for taking altitudes when the horizon is invisible. The altitudes taken by this eye-tube are not affected by any dip or depression of the horizon. When Mr. Adam observed, standing on one of the guns, so as to see the horizon over the bulwarks, a screen was placed before the horizon glass of his sextant; and when he observed standing on deck, or on large gimbols, placed in the main hatchway, to obviate the effect of the ship's motion, the bulwarks intercepted his view of the horizon. Under these circumstances, after rejecting a few observations, the mean difference of one hundred and ninety-nine altitudes of the sun, moon, and stars, taken by the eye-tube, from those taken at the same time, in the ordinary way, by the officers of the Clio, and corrected for dip, amounted to only one minute and ten seconds. Considerable care and practice are necessary before the eye-tube can be handled successfully at sea; but when observers have learned to use it, the latitude, the time at the ship, and consequently the longitude, may all be determined by it, when the horizon is invisible; and by means of it either the large or the pocket-sextant may be successfully employed on shore, as a substitute for the theodolite, upon making the necessary allowance for the parallax of the instrument, in the name of index error, which, on becoming sensible, must vary inversely with the distances of the reflected terrestrial objects.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The Academy of Sciences lately heard a report on the discovery of a petrified man and horse in the forest of Fontainebleau. That forest is very remarkable, and has never been properly examined. Cuvier is charged with the investigation of this astonishing petrifaction, and this may lead to other important researches.

Geometry.—The author of the *Mécanique Céleste* has published the fifth and last volume of his great work. The question of the form of the earth is treated by him in points of view in which it has not hitherto been considered: that is to say,—1st, The dynamic effect of the presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the globe; 2dly, The compression to which the interior beds are subjected; 3dly, The change of size, which may result from the progressive cooling of the earth. M. De Laplace has arrived at the following results: that the great mass of the earth is by no means homogeneous; that the beds situate at the greatest depth are the most dense; that those beds are disposed regularly round the centre of gravity of the globe, and that their form differs little from that of a curved surface generated by the revolution of an ellipsis; that the density of water is nearly five times less than the mean density of the earth; that the presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the earth do not occasion any considerable alterations in the law of the diminution of the degrees, and in that of weight; that the theory of any considerable displacing of the poles at the surface of the earth is inadmissible, and that every geological system founded on such an hypothesis will not at all accord with the existing knowledge of the causes which determine the form of the earth; that the temperature of the globe has not sensibly diminished since the days of Hipparchus (above two thousand years ago), and that the actual loss of heat in that period has not produced a variation, in the length of the day, of the two hundredth part of a centesimal second.

Mechanics.—M. Girard has investigated certain questions relative to cast iron, and the use of that material in machinery, in pipes for conducting water, and in the boilers of steam-engines. He deduces from his formulæ the relation between the interior and exterior diameters of a hollow cylinder, and the means of imparting the greatest strength to it with the least weight.—M. Dupin has made an elaborate report on the construction of public carriages, as well as on that of the American steam-boats.

Antiquities.—In that part of the citadel of Metz which commands the Moselle, near the Tour d'Enfer, some remains of antiquities were discovered at the foot of the curtain. The first is a tomb, two stones of which were dug up. The lower part of the monument bears the following inscription:—

CATVLLINVS CARATHO VN(icus)
FIL(ius) SEXTILIA SEDVLI FIL.(ia)
CONIVX MONIMENTVM
SIBI VIVI POSVEPVNT ET
P(.) CATVLLIANO QVI VIXIT
AN(.) IIII M(.) VI.

The end of the inscription is illegible; the style of the characters proves that the inscription is of the third century. On the lower part is the place where the ashes were preserved; and on the upper a niche adorned with two pilasters, in which three heads are fixed (of a man with a beard, of a woman, and of a child,) which may be supposed to represent Caratho, Sextilia, and the young Catullinus. On the left side of the monument, below, is a female figure, holding in the right hand a discus, and in the left a palm,—perhaps as an indication that Caratho had gained a prize in the public games. The bas-relief on the upper side represents the bust of a woman, raising her hair with the right hand. On the left side are fragments of a winged genius, and of a woman playing on the lyre. The style of the monument and the ornaments proves it to be that of a family of distinction. This opinion is confirmed by their connexion with the Sedulii, who have left numerous monuments in the country.—The *second* monument is likewise a sepulchre, which is remarkable, though not executed in so pure a taste as the first. Only the upper part of it is preserved: it is a niche, in which are three busts, the head of a woman between those of two men. It may be supposed, from the attitudes, that these three persons are reclining at an entertainment. One of the men holds a goblet in his hand. Above these three figures a winged infant is hovering, that seems to have come from the Christian paradise, rather than from the heathen Olympus. In the upper part of the niche are vine leaves and grapes; a squirrel is seen, partly hidden among the leaves, and a bird pecking at a grape. On the right side of the monument is a man in bas-relief, dressed in Gallic military costume, playing on a shepherd's pipe; on the left a bas-relief of a young man, dressed in a short tunic,

and holding a trident in his hand. This sepulchre is adorned with pilasters and fluted pillars, and the receptacle for the ashes is still visible. The workmanship appears to be of the period of the latter part of the Roman dominion in this country.—The objects represented on the *third* monument are less correctly drawn than those on the first two. We here see a man at a table, on which are some weights; on the left hand lie some tables for casting accounts; he holds a book in his left hand, and his right is extended as if pointing at something,—the two last fingers are bent; before him a young man, standing, with his right hand over the reckoning table, seems to be calculating. —This monument, which is believed to be the first of the kind which has been described, appeared to be that of a Mensarius, or some officer of a similar description.—The *fourth* monument is also a tombstone, which is very much damaged: the following letters of the inscription are still legible :—

VENDI V PANI
EX OPTIONE LEG· XXIIP
P. F. DEFVNCTI ET FINITIMI
AE NONNAE CONIVGI
V VAE
FILI T HERDES F. C.

At the beginning of the inscription the letters D.M. should, probably, be supplied, and then it would be as follows:—Dis Manibus Vendi Veterani Ex Optione Legionis Vigesimæ Secundæ, Primigeniæ, Piæ, Fidelis Defuncti et Finitimiæ Nonnæ, Conjugi Vivæ, Filii et Heredes Faciendum Curaverunt. The twenty-second Roman legion has left numerous memorials in the countries on the Rhine; its historical epithets were Primigenia Pia Fidelis, which we see on many monuments. These monuments are made of white calcareous stone, which is found in abundance in the environs; and all these antiquities are deposited in the museum of the Academy of Sciences at Metz.

SWITZERLAND.

Ancient Literature.—The library of the ci-devant Abbey of Saint Gall, in Switzerland, has justly acquired great celebrity in consequence of its having preserved and given to literature the writings of Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Marcellinus Ammianus, several treatises by Cicero, &c. It is not surprising, therefore, that although this illustrious depôt is nearly exhausted, every thing that proceeds from it is still received with eagerness. M. Niebuhr has just published, under the title of "*Fl. Merobandis carminum orationisque reliquiæ, ex membranis San-Gallensibus editæ*," the fragments of a writer little known, of the name of Flavius Merobandis, who bore arms with honour under Theodosius and Valentinian. Such is the mutilated state of the manuscripts on which M. Niebuhr has laboured, that it is only by induction that he has arrived at the name of the author. Of five pieces of poetry, three are very brief and disfigured; the fourth, which appears to belong to a poem composed in honour of the son of Aetius, has several good lines; the fifth, which is the longest, contains no fewer than a hundred and ninety-seven lines, which are the remains of a poem commemorative of the exploits of Aetius himself. There are two prose pieces of a similar tendency; but there are not ten consecutive lines of them undamaged. At present it is impossible to assign Merobandis any rank among poets and orators; but the efforts of M. Niebuhr may stimulate other learned persons to occupy themselves with the same author, and the result may possibly be to give the world an additional ancient poet. It is also to be hoped that the lovers of antiquity may be induced to visit the libraries of Switzerland, which have been too much neglected, and of which many are well deserving the researches of the learned. Particularly in the library which decorates the rich and powerful Abbey of Einselden, there are many manuscripts which appear very worthy of being published.

DENMARK.

Etymology.—In a work on the origin of Runic writing, recently published at Copenhagen, the author, M. Buxdorf, traces the source of the Runic writing of the ancient Scandinavians in the Moesogothic alphabet of Ulphilas. M. Buttmann, one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, has written a paper on the word *Minyæ*. He examines why the Argonauts were called Minyæ; and contends that that word was never the name of a people. According to him, it designated a kind of mythological nobility, and was derived from the East. *Menu* is, among the Indians, the father of the human race. He appears again in Egypt, where he is called Men, or Mènas. He is again seen in the *Minos* of the Cretans, the *Manès* of the Lydians, the *Mannus* of the Germans, and in the word *Manes*. The same subject has engaged the attention of M. Neumann, of Gottingen, who however, in a sketch of the history of Crete, maintains that the resemblance in sound of the Indian *Menu* to the Cretan *Minos* is far from indicating any analogy between the Institutions of India and of Crete, which in fact were essentially different. A brief Essay on the Celtic Language by Julius Leichtlen,

the Keeper of the Archives at Fribourg, and in which he examines the four words, *Briga*, *Magus*, *Durum*, and *Acum*, which form the termination of a number of Celtic nouns, concludes thus: "I am tired of always hearing the Romans quoted when the commencement of our civilization is spoken of; while nothing is said of our obligations to the Celts. It was not the Latins, it was the Gauls who were our first instructors."

Extraordinary Current in Norway.—About six leagues from Hundholm, is the celebrated current of Salten (Saltenstrom), which is even more dreaded than the Mahlstrom, as all the inhabitants of Saltensfiord have to cross this dangerous passage, in which several persons annually perish. There is, says the letter of a late visitor, really something wonderful in the violence of the current of the waters, when they are confined in this narrow passage, where the current runs about *seven French leagues in an hour*, and forms, besides, a multitude of whirlpools wherever it meets with any resistance from the sinuosities of its banks.

Denmark. — The first Romance that Danish literature ever produced, has recently been published at Copenhagen. It is called "The birth of Deodatus," and is by M. L. Kruse.

RUSSIA.

Ural Gold Mines.—Respecting these, the following are new particulars from St. Petersburgh. The mines on the east side of the mountains are far richer than those on the opposite side. The former extend from Verkhoturir to the sources of the river Ural. Those places, however, where the gold appears to be the most abundant, extend between the mines of Nijne-Tajilskoi and Kouphtoumhoi, to the length of 300 wersts (200 miles). The mines here begin almost at the surface, under the turf, and the earth that contains the gold is at the depth of a few arsheens. The ore is obtained merely by washing, and the labour is so trifling, that in general little boys are employed in it. The metal appears in small grains, and sometimes in lumps, weighing six marks. On an average it may be assumed, that 100 poods (3600 lbs.) of earth yield 2¼ ounces of pure gold. A single land-owner, Mr. Jucowliff, on whose estate are the richest mines yet discovered, will send this year 30 poods (1080 lbs.) of gold to the mint in Petersburgh. The other mines in the Ural mountains furnish altogether 130 poods. The gold seems to have been originally combined with greenstone, slaty chlorite, serpentine, grey iron earth, &c.; and these substances being decomposed, have left the ore pure. The other mineralogical treasures of the mountains are said to be as multifarious as they are immense. Among them are adamantine spar, various metals, American and Indian precious stones, especially one of the latter, resembling the sapphire, to which has been given the name of *Soimonit*, in honour of the learned mineralogist Senator Soimonoff.

Variety of Languages in Russia. — To give some idea of the great diversity of languages and idioms employed by the various nations who inhabit this vast empire, it will be sufficient to observe that the Bible Society has caused the Bible to be translated into the following languages; — Sclavonian, Russian, Hebrew, ancient Greek, modern Greek, German, French, Polish, Finnish, Esthonian of the dialect of Dorpat, Esthonian of the dialect of Revel, Lithuanian, Georgian, Armenian, Samogitian, Carelian, Tcheremissian, Mordowian, Ossetinian, Moldavian, Bulgarian, Tyrenian, Persian, Calmuc, Mongol of the Bouriates, Turkish-Tartaric, Tartaric, Tartaric of the dialect of Orenbourg, Tartaric-Hebrew; in all, twenty-nine languages or dialects. The translation of the Gospel is still going on in various other languages and dialects.

SWEDEN.

Some contend that for the thirty years subsequent to the death of Gustavus III. science, arts, and literature have declined in Sweden. This assertion is too sweeping. M. Berzelius is one of the best living chemists; M. Nordberg is one of the first proficients in Europe in oriental literature; Wargentin has been celebrated by Condorcet as an able astronomer. Cardel as an engineer, Font, in general, and Engestrom in diplomatic history, have never been surpassed in Sweden; and thence it may be fairly inferred that the sciences have not altogether declined in that country, particularly those connected with public utility. Eloquence is now divested of the exuberance of ornament that distinguished it under the reign of Gustavus III.; but it has been formed more upon the model of the English. On the ministerial side of the public speakers, M. de Wedderstadt, more elegant than profound, and M. de Lagerbielke, known by some very remarkable eulogies, are the individuals most worthy of notice. On the political opposition side, there is Ankarowerd, who appears formed as a speaker on the model of the ancient classics, and upon noble and pure principles; and lately (since suddenly dead) M. Posoé, who in his career seemed to have imbibed the spirit of the best French ora-

tors. M. Schwein, less vehement and adroit than Mirabeau, but often as irresistible as the English Brougham. A priest, Stenhammer, whose fiery eloquence produces as strong an effect from the Tribune as in the pulpit. Danielson, less erudite, less correct perhaps, but more vigorous and *naif* than his colleague Berg. In poetry, the influence of the German school has produced of late several works remarkable for good sense and good taste. M. Tegner has in this art surpassed his contemporaries, and given a national colour to the Swedish poetry. M. Atterborn has published some meritorious works; but it must be admitted that these are but few. The fine arts are in a deplorable state; the time of their prosperity is gone by. In architecture the capital cannot shew a single building in good taste, that does not belong to the last century, and the paintings in the old buildings shew that pure taste no longer rules. In sculpture, M. Dystrom is a name still remaining, but the short stay he lately made in his native country, and the few works he was employed upon there, shew that a good sculptor is held in little estimation. The last exhibition of the academy of painting spoke the decline of the art, though there were numerous portraits that shewed real talent. The dramatic art, music, and national taste, were naturally exhibited in all their *éclat* at the entertainments given on the marriage of Prince Oscar. Instead of a native piece they gave "La Clemence de Titus," which had no relation to the solemnity, with a wretched prologue, perhaps owing to the want of good actors. In literature, properly so called, the names of Tegner, Lagerbielke, and Geyer, are worthy to rank in any modern nation as ornaments.

PRUSSIA.

In the Museum of Natural History at Berlin is a rock specimen (porphyry, containing small particles of hornblend,) taken from the highest point which Humboldt was able to reach on Chimboraço. This celebrated traveller had, with his characteristic spirit, refused his valuable collection of mineralogy to the repeated solicitations of Bonaparte, who wished him to give it to the Museum at Paris; and though the restoration of his estates, which he had lost in the Prussian war, was proffered as a compensation, Humboldt presented the whole to the Berlin Museum.

Bavaria.—Professer Buchner, of Ratisbon, has within the last three years published two volumes respecting the History of Bavaria, derived from various sources. This author has devoted the greater part of his private fortune to the accumulation of the numerous works on the subject published by his predecessors, as well as of all sorts of documents, especially objects of antiquity, necessary for its illustration. He has even visited the places he describes; and, in short, has neglected no useful research. The King of Bavaria, and the Academy of Munich, have hastened to encourage M. Buchner; the one by his munificence, the other by its approbation and advice. He, however, seems less happy in tracing the history of the people and their princes, than in describing the country and the antiquities, the manners, the customs, the laws, and the religious ceremonies of its ancient inhabitants.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Temple at Corfu.—The remains of a Temple have lately been discovered in Corfu by Mr. W. Worsley; respecting which the following are some of the particulars — "This ruin is situate about half a league from the city of Corfu, beyond the Fontana di Cardachio, and near the country-house of General Adam. The Temple is a small hexastyle of the Doric order, the proportions of which, however, do not indicate any very high antiquity, the columns being much slenderer than those of any of the more celebrated Doric temples; those, for instance, of Ægina, Athens, &c. or the more massive columns of the still more ancient Doric temples of Corinth, Pæstum, &c.

The pillars are fluted, something above seven feet high, and hewn out of one piece, except the capital and the small part of the top of the shaft united with it. The material is a free-stone found in Corfu. Of the peristyle three are still standing, the six columns of the back (the western) façade, three on the north, and five on the south, not including the corner pillars. As this stone is rather soft, the surface of the columns is much damaged. This little Temple has not been buried at once, but at different periods. The several accumulations may be perceived, and we even distinguish a gradual increase in the corrosion of the surface of the pillars. On both sides of the Temple, at the distance of about twenty feet, two cisterns were discovered in a line with an internal building, which has been called an altar; they are square, forty feet deep, and end below in small square chambers, from which there are subterraneous channels hewn in the rock. No fragments of sculpture or inscriptions have been dug up; some coins were found, but no rare ones. There is one of silver, with a Corcyrian bow, (of the time of the Archons, if not earlier,) and some of bronze, perhaps of

the same period; one of Leucas, some of the Corinthian colonies, with the usual type, the Pegasus, and several of the time of the Roman Emperors. Mr. Mustoxidi, in the third book of his work upon Corcyra, observes that Strabo (in the 2d Book) speaks of a temple on this spot. He also quotes an inscription explained by Maffei, in which it is said that this Temple was repaired, and the wall which supports the eminence was erected; that a serpent made of metal was given as a present, and an altar, marked with the initial letter *A:* that the two cisterns were made, as well as several subterraneous channels, to unite the waters and lead them to the arsenal. The inscription concludes with the remark that much saltpetre (?) was used in building the altars, and with a catalogue of the expenses. We see from it that the Temple was dedicated to Asclepios, and that the arsenal must have been near it. The site of the Temple is picturesque. At the bottom of a pleasant hill, planted with olive-trees, are its ruins hanging over a precipice, into which the whole of the east front and part of the two sides have fallen. Directly under the ruins, on the precipice, is the fountain of Cardachio. Formerly there was a modern church on this spot, but not a trace of it now remains. This church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, for which reason it is pretty generally affirmed in Corfu that the Temple must have been consecrated to Neptune, for, as you well know, St. Nicholas, among us Greeks, has in some measure succeeded to the office of the God of the Sea. Opposite the ruins we see the rock of St. Michael, called the Fortezza Vecchia, the Island of Illyria, and, in the background, the majestic mountains of Epirus."

AMERICA.

New York is now amply provided with water from the river Schuylkill; an expensive establishment having been just finished for that purpose at Mount Fair above the city at the falls of the Schuylkill; the expense of which is 426,330 pounds sterling. At these falls the river is 900 feet broad, and its greatest depth is thirty feet. By means of eight wheels and the same number of pumps, ten millions of gallons of water can be thrown into the reservoir every day. There are two reservoirs, one of which is 139 feet wide, 362 long, and 12 deep, and contains about 3,000,000 of gallons, communicating with the second holding 4,000,000. The water is raised 56 feet above the highest ground of the city, and is distributed in cast-iron pipes a length of 35,200 feet. These pipes were all cast in America.

In all great cities in America, the females are more numerous than the males. The average of the six largest cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, gives 109 females to every 100 males, while the average of the whole United States gives but 97 females to every 100 males, making the females in the cities about twelve per cent. more numerous than in the country at large. This great excess of female population in the large cities, is to be attributed in part to the fact that many of the males are engaged in occupations in which there is unusual risk of life. The seamen, for example, are taken principally from the towns on the coast. This, however, does not account for the whole difference: for it is a singular fact that in every one of the above mentioned cities, among the children under sixteen years of age, where of course the cause referred to does not operate, the females are more numerous than the males; while in every state in the Union, the fact is the reverse; and in the new States especially, the excess of males among the children is very great. In the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, for example, all of which have been recently settled, there are among the children under ten years of age, 76,067 boys, and 70,038 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are only 92 girls; in the old States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the district of Colombia, there are 158,113 boys, and 153,384 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are 97 girls; whilst in the six largest cities, there are, under ten years of age, 38,319 boys, and 38,223 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are nearly 100 girls.

American Tea.—A letter from W. Y. Lewis, of New Orleans, states, that Mr. Mallet, of Louisiana, had succeeded in raising Green Tea from the seed. His plantation is near the river Amite. The bed of shrubs is of considerable extent. The climate appears to favour its growth. Mr. M. thinks the shrub might be cultivated with perfect success if proper attention was paid to it. A specimen of the Hyson Tea thus raised in the South, accompanied Mr. Lewis's letter, and on repeated trial has been found to be palatable and refreshing. The rolling and twisting operation upon the leaves, and the scenting and flavouring by other sweet scented substances, seem to be all that was wanting to render it equal to the article we import from Canton. In short there is every reason to believe that the United States is as favourable as China for the cultivation of the Tea Plant.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Account of a new Esculent Vegetable called Tetragonia, or New Zealand Spinach. —Though known to botanists, says Mr. Anderson, for many years, and notwithstanding its value as an esculent had been ascertained by the first discoverers of the plant, the *tetragonia expansa* has been only cultivated as a matter of curiosity till within these few years. The Count D'Ourches, who had obtained seeds of it from the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, first published an account of it as an esculent, and a notice respecting it, which had not been given before, is inserted among the esculent vegetables in the *Bon Jardinier* of the present year. In the spring of 1820, M. Vilmorin sent a small packet of the seeds to the Horticultural Society as a novelty; these were sown in the garden of the Society at Kensington, and the excellence of the plant was admitted by several persons who tasted it. Last winter, Lord Essex brought some of the seeds from Paris, which I raised, and their produce has been continually used at Cassiobury through the summer, and up to the present time.

Our first knowledge of this plant was derived from Sir Joseph Banks, who discovered it in the beginning of the year 1770, at Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand, when with Captain Cook in his first voyage round the world. In the account of that voyage, edited by Dr. Hawkesworth, it is mentioned amongst the plants of New Zealand as having been met with once or twice, "and resembling the plant called by country people lamb's-quarters or fat-hen; it was boiled and eaten instead of greens." Specimens and seeds were brought to England, and its introduction by Sir Joseph Banks to Kew-gardens is recorded to have taken place in 1772. The value of the plant became more known in Captain Cook's second voyage. Forster, who went with that expedition, found it also at Queen Charlotte's Sound in great abundance in 1773; and during the stay of the ships at that place, the sailors were daily supplied with it at their meals. Thunberg found it growing wild in Japan, where it is called *tsura na*, or creeping cabbage. Besides the works above-mentioned, it has also been described and figured by Scopoli, by Roth, and by M. de Candolle. Several of the writers which I have referred to note the plant as biennial, but in our climate it certainly is only an annual. From the experience which I have had in the cultivation of the tetragonia, in the present year, I can venture to recommend the following treatment: the seed should be sown in the latter end of March in a pot, which must be placed in a melon frame; the seedling plants, while small, should be set out singly in small pots, and kept under the shelter of a cold frame, until about the twentieth of May, when the mildness of the season will probably allow of their being planted out, without risk of being killed by frost. At that time a bed must be prepared for the reception of the plants, by forming a trench two feet wide, and one foot deep, which must be filled level to the surface with rotten dung from an old cucumber bed; the dung must be covered with six inches of garden mould, thus creating an elevated ridge in the middle of the bed, the sides of which must extend three feet from the centre. The plants must be put out three feet apart; I planted mine at only two feet distance from each other, but they were too near. In five or six weeks from the planting, their branches will have grown sufficiently to allow the gathering of the leaves for use. In dry seasons, the plants will probably require a good supply of water. They put forth their branches vigorously as soon as they have taken to the ground, and extend before the end of the season three feet on each side from the centre of the bed. The branches are round, numerous, succulent, pale-green, thick, and strong, somewhat procumbent, but elevating their terminations. The leaves are fleshy, growing alternately at small distances from each other, on shortish petioles; they are of a daltoid shape, but rather elongated, being from two to three inches broad at the top, and from three to four inches long; the apex is almost sharp-pointed, and the two extremities of the base are bluntly rounded; the whole leaf is smooth, with entire edges dark green above, below paler, and thickly studded with aqueous tubercles; the mid-rib and veins project conspicuously on the under surface. The flowers are sessile in the alæ of the leaves, small and green, and, except that they shew their yellow antheræ when they expand, they are very inconspicuous. The fruit when ripe has a dry pericarp of a rude shape, with four or five horn-like processes inclosing the seed, which is to be seen in its covering. In gathering for use, the young leaves must be pinched off the branches, taking care to leave the leading shoot uninjured; this, with the smaller branches which subsequently arise from the alæ of the leaves which have been gathered, will produce a supply until a

late period in the year, for the plants are sufficiently hardy to withstand the frosts which kill nasturtiums, potatoes, and such tender vegetables. The tetragonia is, I understand, dressed exactly in the same manner as spinach, and whether boiled plain or stewed, is considered by many superior to it; there is a softness and mildness in its taste, added to its flavour, which resembles that of spinach, in which it has an advantage over that herb. My whole crop in the present year consisted solely of nine plants, and from these I have been enabled to send in a gathering for the kitchen every other day since the middle of June, so that I consider a bed with about twenty plants quite sufficient to give a daily supply if required, for a large table. The great advantage of this vegetable is as a substitute for summer spinach. Every gardener knows the plague that attends the frequent sowing of spinach through the warm season of the year; without that trouble it is impossible to have it good, and with the utmost care it cannot always be even so obtained exactly as it ought to be (particularly when the weather is hot and dry), from the rapidity with which the young plants run to seed. There seems considerable difficulty in obtaining the seeds of the tetragonia; the rapid growth and succulence of the shoots, in consequence of the bed being so highly manured, prevent their ripening, and I am disposed to think it will be desirable to make a separate plantation on a poorer soil for the especial purpose of getting seed, or perhaps to retain some plants in garden pots, to be kept stunted and dry, and to be treated as ice-plants usually are, when seed is designed to be obtained from them.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. T. Gauntlett's *Patent for Improvements on Vapour Baths.*—This invention consists in a portable apparatus, which Mr. G. calls a portable vapour-bath, and by means of which apparatus he conveys steam, for the purposes of a vapour-bath, in two or more directions at the same time, and by the same movement; one of the two directions being under or immediately about the feet, and the other or others upwards generally, into a casing or dress, suspended by a portable frame over the patient. And the invention also consists in such an arrangement of the said apparatus, that the said two or more different directions may be given to the steam, and the steam regulated either by the patient or an assistant by means of a handle and universal joint, which handle may be brought by means of the universal joint to any situation most convenient to meet the hand of the operator. This vapour-bath is simple in its construction, and effectual in its application; it is well adapted for the use of hospitals and dispensaries; and is calculated, from its simplicity and efficacy, to bring into general use an agreeable and salutary practice, as well as a powerful remedy, in many obstinate diseases. In this apparatus the stimulant power of heat is modified and tempered by the moisture diffused through the air; and, as the elastic vapour, like air, is a less powerful conductor of heat than a watery fluid, the effect of vapour in raising the temperature of the body is much less than that of the hot-bath. Its heating effect is also farther diminished by the copious perspiration which ensues; so that, on all accounts, the vapour-bath is safer, as it is in most cases more effectual, than the hot-water bath, and may be employed with success where the hot-bath would be attended with danger. The vapour-bath may be applied to the whole body, or to any part of it: its immediate effects are, to excite or increase the action of the superficial arteries, by which the determination of blood to the deeper-seated parts is diminished: this increase of circulation at the surface of the body produces a copious perspiration, which may be continued, as it is excited, at pleasure. It should, however, always cease before debility begins. The utility of this application is obvious in all cases of internal inflammation; it draws a great quantity of blood to the surface, and relieves the internal parts by the secretion of the skin, which is the mode nature takes to resolve inflammations and fevers. Besides an increased perspiration, other effects are produced on the system; equal and due action is restored to the surface, and a highly-agreeable sensation is produced, which renders the influence of cool air safe and desirable. The boiler should receive about three quarts of water, which is sufficient for the production of steam, at the requisite temperature, for one hour's use. It should be a clear fire; and, if of coal, a little small wood is found useful in regulating the heat. Any volatile substance may be introduced into the receiver, as camphor, &c. for the purpose of medicating the vapour, which is found highly beneficial in many cuta-

neous affections and rheumatic complaints. The apparatus, when used near the bedside, is not attended with any inconvenience as to the production of dampness, all the condensed vapour being completely absorbed by the calico covering or hood.

Tanning.—Mr. G. Spilsbury of Walsal has succeeded in reducing the hitherto tedious process of tanning to a very short period. Skins are prepared by his process in nine days, requiring by the old six weeks or two months. Moderately thick hides $\frac{1}{8}$th inch thick in six weeks: these take commonly from nine to twelve months. The leather is in every respect equal in strength and toughness, and will be superior to any hitherto produced. There is no difference in the substances employed, but only in the method of applying them. The principle is *pressure.* This important invention has been secured by patents for the three kingdoms.

Brick-making—A patent has been granted at St. Petersburgh for a press for making bricks, which is not only to diminish the labour, but perfect the form of the brick. By means of this machine, not only bricks, both solid and hollow, can be made, but tubes, straight or crooked, cornices, flutes for columns, and other architectural ornaments. The patentee is a Mr. Thomas, who proposes to establish a model brick-yard with improved ovens for baking the bricks. Three or four men can produce, it is said, with this machine from 10 to 12,000 bricks daily, of different forms.

Hatching Fish.—The Chinese have a method of hatching the spawn of fish, and thus protecting it from those accidents which ordinarily destroy so large a portion of it. The fishermen collect with care on the margin and surface of waters all those gelatinous masses which contain the spawn of fish. After they have found a sufficient quantity, they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen egg, which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole, and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days, they break the shell in water warmed by the sun. The young fry are presently hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. In this, as in some other matters, we may perhaps take some useful lessons from the Chinese. The destruction of the spawn of fish by troll-nets, threatens the existence of the fishery in many parts. While so much care is taken for the preservation of game, some care ought to be bestowed on the preservation of fish.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Ranking, of New Bond-street, for the means of securing valuable property in mail and other stage coaches, travelling carriages, waggons, caravans, and other similar public and private vehicles, from robbery. November 1, 1823.

G. Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, Stepney Old Town, for an improvement in the construction of ships' anchors. November 1, 1823.

G. Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, for certain improvements on capstans. November 1, 1823.

W. Bundy, of Fulham, for an anti-evaporating cooler, to facilitate and regulate the refrigerating of worts or wash in all seasons of the year, from any degree of heat between boiling and the temperature required for fermenting. November 1, 1823.

T. F. Gimson, of Tiverton, for improvements in, and additions to, machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances. Partly communicated to him by a certain person residing abroad. November 6, 1823.

T. Gawan, of Fleet-street, for improvements on trusses. November 11, 1823.

J. Day, of Barnstaple, for improvements on percussion gun-locks, applicable to various descriptions of fire-arms. November 13, 1823.

J. Ward, of Grove-road, Mile End-road, for improvements in the construction of locks and other fastenings. November 13, 1823.

S. Servill, of Brown's-hill, Gloucestershire, for a mode or improvement for dressing of woollen or other cloths. November 13, 1823.

R. Green, of Lisle-street, for improvements in constructing gambadoes, or mud boots, and attaching spurs thereto; and part of which said improvements are applicable to other boots. November 13, 1823.

R. Stain, of the Tower Brewery, London, for an improved construction of a blast-furnace, and apparatus to be connected therewith, which is adapted to burn or consume fuel in a more economical and useful manner than has been hitherto practised. November 13, 1823.

J. Gillman, of Newgate-street, London, and J. H. Wilson, of Manchester, for improvements in the manufacture of hats and bonnets. November 18, 1823.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for a machine for the manufacture of a platted substance, composed either of silk, cotton, or other thread or yarn. November 20, 1823.

T. Hopper, of Reading, for improvements in the manufacture of silk-hats. November 20, 1823.

A. Deane, of Deptford, for an apparatus or machine to be worn by persons entering rooms or other places filled with smoke or other vapour, for the purpose of extinguishing fire, or extricating persons or property therefrom. November 20, 1823.

J. Perkins, of Hill-street, London, and J. Martineau the younger, of the City-road, Middlesex, for an improvement in the construction of the furnace of steam-boilers and other vessels, by which fuel is economised and the smoke consumed. November 20, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Sabæan Researches, in a Series of Essays addressed to distinguished Antiquaries, and including the substance of a Series of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on the Engraved Hieroglyphics of Chaldea, Egypt, and Canaan. By John Landseer, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Member of the London Royal Academy of Arts, and Engraver to the King. Illustrated with engravings.

Many years ago, Mr. Landseer informs us in his preface to these Researches, accident threw in his way some of the cylinders which were then denominated and generally believed to be Persepolitan; this word seeming to restrict them to Persepolis, the place of their original production: "but Capt. Lockett, Mr. Rich, and other travellers, having since brought engraved gems of this description from the site of the metropolis of Ninus and Sardanapalus, and from the very mounds of ruin where the Queen of Nations formerly sat enthroned—and astronomical science having beamed on them from above—something of a character superior to mere antiquarian curiosity, as those words are generally understood, was thus engendered and quickened into life—I became attached to the study of these hitherto neglected monuments." "Notwithstanding (our author continues) that the subjects of these cylindrical gems are here severally treated, and that each of my epistolary essays may be considered as an independent archæological dissertation, they are not altogether unconnected; and something like orderly sequence will be found to have been observed, in as far as I have felt or fancied that such order contributed to facilitate my researches, and was likely to conduce to the ready arrangement, in the mind of the reader, of the information which it was my purpose to convey. Hence the first essay will be found to contain evidence that the engraved cylinders of Western and of Southern Asia are the signets mentioned and alluded to in our early Scriptures, and by the more ancient of the profane historians. The second shows that signets were not merely matrices of seals, but were ocular mystic signs. Having cleared these two points to the best of my information and ability, I have next proceeded to show that some of these mystic signs had reference to the periodical religious festivals of the star-worshiping nations of remote antiquity, and others to their judicial astrology, producing, in the engraved contents of such cylinders as I exhibit, examples of each." These exhibited examples were the ostensible, and in truth the real subjects, of a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution; the essays being substantially the lectures amplified and more copiously illustrated.

Mr. Landseer has evinced great research and ingenuity in the composition of this work, and we trust its merit will not be overlooked by the public.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of John Howard, the Philanthropist; compiled from his own Diary in the possession of his family, his confidential Letters, the Communications of his surviving relatives and friends, and other authentic sources of information. By James Baldwin Brown, Esq. LL.D. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. Second edition. 8vo.

The public have already had an opportunity of forming their judgment upon this work, which, whatever may be thought of the peculiar views and representations of the author upon religious topics, is certainly a very full and accurate memoir. As far as its information extends, we prefer Dr. Aikin's Life of Howard; but the present biographer has enjoyed many advantages over his predecessor. Many of the philanthropist's journals and other papers fell into his hands, and important communications were made to him by various individuals who had enjoyed the friendship of that extraordinary man. In the present edition some of the details relative to the state of the prisons visited by Howard have been abridged, and a few additions and corrections have been made, founded upon recent communications. If the author had likewise abridged some of his own speculations upon the religious views of Howard, the work would perhaps have sustained no injury.

Life of Lady Jane Grey, and Lord Guildford Dudley her husband. By E. Baldwin, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, with historical and descriptive accounts of each edifice. By J. Britton and A. Pugin. No. IV. 5s.

We are glad to find that this amusing and interesting little work continues to be published. The present number is behind none of its predecessors in neatness. It contains a plan of the Diorama in Marylebone Park; Mr. Burton's villa; the Haymarket Theatre; Westminster Church, the North side; Church of St. Mary Woolnoth; interior of ditto; and view of the King's staircase to the House of Lords. The letter-press relates to the British Museum, the Diorama, Opera-house, Uxbridge-house, an essay on villas, and notice of that of Mr. Burton.

Beauties of the Dulwich Picture Gallery. 12mo.

Every one who has visited a large collection of pictures, particularly a public gallery, has felt the want of a guide to the *beauties* of the most celebrated masters; and as few persons have time or patience to examine every picture, it is very important that their attention should be directed to the best. In the Dulwich Gallery there are more than 350 pictures, to discover the merits of a tenth part of which would demand more time

and study than a great majority of its visitors can afford to bestow, even supposing that their habits have qualified them for the task. To this class of persons, then, as well as to the amateur, we cordially recommend the little, unassuming work before us, as a pleasant, instructive, and indispensable companion to every visitor of the gallery whose beauties it so ably and so elegantly pourtrays.

A Treatise on the Principles of Landscape, in 8 Parts; A concise Treatise on Perspective, in 2 Parts; and Studies of Trees, and Precepts for Landscape-Painting. By J. Varley. Royal folio.

An Engraved Representation of the Anatomy of the Human Ear, &c. By T. Buchanan. 12s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Reign of George III. and Great Britain, from the Treaty of Amiens, 1802, to the Termination of the Regency, 1820. By W. Belsham. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

HORTICULTURE.

A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit-trees. By Charles Harrison, F. H. S. and gardener to J. A. Stuart Wortley, Esq. M. P.

This is a work of great utility, in which the planting, pruning, training, spurring, nailing, &c. of fruit-trees in general, are treated of in a plain and sensible manner by a practical gardener, who has elucidated his method of pruning and training by wood-cuts. This renders the book a most desirable assistant to young gardeners and those gentlemen who take delight in being their own pruners. The nature of the soil most congenial to each species of fruit-trees, and the best mode of renovating old or decayed trees, are noticed; also the means of protecting them from the ravages of insects.

If there be any thing to regret in the publication before us, it is that Mr. Harrison has not dwelt at greater length on the treatment of the trees in the orchard. What renders observations on this point more requisite is, that orchard trees are so generally neglected. Even where wall trees and espaliers are regularly attended to, the orchard is frequently overlooked, or at most has only the decayed branches removed, as though it were beneath the attention of the gardener. In our own country many plantations of apple and pear trees are suffered to run wild, without receiving the benefit of a well-directed pruning-knife, whilst in Germany and most other parts of the Continent, the orchard has as regular a pruning as the wall trees of the English garden, and profits by it in an equal degree. In a second edition we hope Mr. Harrison will add equally judicious directions for pruning and thinning the trees of the orchard, as he has already given for those of the wall.

We recommend this useful book to the notice of the horticulturist, feeling satisfied that he cannot peruse it without receiving very advantageous information.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Marriage Act, arranged under separate heads, &c. By G. Lawton, Notary Public. 8vo. 1s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

On the Nature and Treatment of the various Distortions to which the Spine and the Bones of the Chest are subject, &c. By John Shaw, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London and Paris; or Comparative Sketches. By the Marquis de Vermont and Sir Charles Darnley, Bart. 8vo.

Although many attempts have been made to represent the ideas of a foreigner upon English society and manners, yet we do not remember any instance in which England and France have been compared and viewed respectively, through the medium of foreign notions and prepossessions. This has been achieved in the present volume, upon the whole, with considerable success. The national peculiarities and prejudices of each country are fairly balanced against those of the other with much liveliness and good feeling. The pictures of society are, of course, rather highly coloured, though they may be esteemed not unfaithful delineations. The style of the letters is pleasing, and the volume will, in short, be found an agreeable lounging-book.

Illustrations, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous, of the Novels of the Author of Waverley, with criticisms, &c. By the Rev. R. Warner. 12mo. 8s.

This little work, which endeavours to separate some part of the truth from the fiction contained in the novels of the author of Waverley, is written by a divine who is already known to the public. Its object is praiseworthy and useful, and if carried to the utmost practicable extent, would prevent the evil which some have not without reason apprehended, arising from blending truth and fiction so closely together as the author of the Scotch novels has done, thereby tending to give a wrong colouring to the characters of history. But a very small part of this object is achieved in the present volume, which, however, is well worthy perusal. When we consider the importance of correct views of points relative to history, and how much the present is involved in the past in respect to many important objects, we must apportion a due share of praise to those who labour to place things in the right point of view. As far as Mr. Warner has gone, he has executed his task with success; and we hope we are to consider the present undertaking merely as the herald of a more extended work, having this highly praiseworthy end in view.

Time's Telescope for 1824.

This useful and agreeable little work, which is at once an *annual* and a *perennial* in the garden of periodical literature, has now reached the eleventh year of its revival, and yet still appears under a new aspect. It is "another, yet the same"—"an old friend with a new face"—and yet the better instead of the worse on that account. The chief novelties of this volume are a

pleasing introductory poem on Flowers, by Bernard Barton; and a very useful Essay, in two parts, on Historical and Physical Geography. Besides these, there is the usual illustrative guide and companion to the almanack—which is interspersed with numerous chronological and biographical sketches; and also the naturalist's diary, which records the various appearances and events of the animal and vegetable kingdoms: and both these departments are pleasantly varied and lightened by a new selection of poetical illustrations.

If the author of this work cannot claim the merit of having chosen a path which shoots up flowers spontaneously, he is at least entitled to the credit of having strewed them upon an otherwise dry and unproductive one, and thus made the passage over it no less agreeable than it is useful and instructive.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXVII. 6s.

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A Treatise upon Breeding, Rearing, and Feeding Cheviot and Black-faced Sheep in High Districts, &c. By J. Fairbairn. 8vo. 5s.

A Treatise on the Game of Ecarté, &c. By an Amateur. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

The Elements of a new Arithmetical Notation, and of a new Series of Infinities, &c. By T. Taylor. 8vo. 8s.

A complete Exposure of the late Irish Miracles. By a rational Christian. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Percy Mallory. By the author of "Pen Owen." In 3 vols. 8vo.

It has been objected as a fault to various novelists, that their readers too easily penetrate the mystery of their plots, and discern the conclusion of the story almost before they have well commenced it. No such error, however, can be imputed to the author of Percy Mallory, who has woven so intricate and inexplicable a plot, that, when the reader lays down the last volume, he still seems to be lost in its mazes. Children are changed and rechanged till all chance of ascertaining their paternity appears to vanish, and scarcely a single personage in the work is without an alias. We have Percy Rycott, alias Percy Mallory, alias Lord Brandon: Mr. Leveson Rycott, alias Lord Harwedon; Judith Mallory, alias Mrs. Wigram; Loo Bellenden, alias Lady Louisa Clarendon. In short, it requires a vast exertion of ingenuity and attention to follow and comprehend the intricacies of the plot—a task which we can compare to nothing but the examination of an involved genealogical table. Should the reader, however, be fortunate enough to make himself acquainted with the plot (for which purpose we would recommend him to commence his labours with the perusal of the *last* volume) he will find much to repay him. There is considerable liveliness and spirit exhibited throughout the whole novel, and the characters are in general sketched with an able hand. Some of the scenes are, indeed, carelessly put together, and not a little outrage probability. Such are the scenes at the smuggler's rendezvous, and the trial at Carlisle. Were it not that the reader is puzzled and irritated with the complete *mystification* of the plot, he would pronounce Percy Mallory to be an amusing and clever novel.

Italian Tales. Tales of Humour, Gallantry, and Romance, selected and translated from the Italian, with sixteen illustrative drawings, by George Cruikshank. 8vo. India paper, 14s.

Although the literature of Italy is exceedingly rich in its collections of *novelle*, yet little has hitherto been done to make the English reader acquainted with a class of writers, who, from the amusement they afford, and the insight which they give into the manners of their times, must always be esteemed highly valuable. This may be attributed to several causes, and very principally to the free nature of the Italian novels, which prohibits them from becoming popular amongst the mixed classes of our English readers. Another reason is the ascendancy which, for upwards of a century, the French novel has obtained in this country. In the reign of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the Italians were our models in works of fiction; but from the commencement of the seventeenth century, till the establishment of what may be called the English style of novel-writing, the spirit of the French novels evidently preponderated. With the exception of Boccacio, of whom there are three or four translations, very few attempts have been made since the time of Elizabeth to naturalize the Italian *novelle*. We apprehend, however, that it would be very possible to make such a selection as might present a good idea of this school of writers, without in any degree offending the delicacy of modern eyes and ears. In the present publication, something has been effected towards the accomplishment of this object; though from the omission of the names of the authors, and from the confined nature of the work, it does not, in a literary point of view, fully satisfy our wishes. As a volume of light entertainment it possesses considerable merit, and its embellishments are of the best kind. The ability of Mr. George Cruikshank is so well known, that to say he does not in the present volume fall short of his former excellence, is sufficient praise. Many of his de-

signs are exceedingly graceful, and are executed with singular delicacy. Two of the tales are translations of those upon which Shakspeare is supposed to have founded his Merchant of Venice and Romeo and Juliet. Of the rest there are one or two, which, from their insignificance, might perhaps have been omitted without injuring the collection: such, for instance, as The Fatal Mistake.

Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations In 3 vols. 12mo.

We were led, from the title of these volumes, to expect a selection from the curious legends of the North; which, in a literary point of view, would have been a valuable acquisition to an English library. A series of those marvellous tales, arranged with some attention to chronological order, and illustrated by a few notes on their origin and on the various works of fiction to which they have given rise, would have been at once entertaining to the general reader, and useful to the antiquary and the scholar. The present volumes, however, are merely a compilation from the modern German novelists and romance-writers, and have a very slight claim to the title bestowed upon them of "Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations." Nor can we commend the style in which the translations have been executed, and in which, we apprehend, considerable liberties have been taken with the originals; which may probably be the reason of omitting to give the names of the authors. The Spectre Barber and the Bottle Imp are among the best tales in the collection.

Hurstwood; a Tale of the year 1715. In 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. bd.

Mammon in London; or the Spy of the Day: a characteristic and satirical Romance. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Mountalyth; a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s.

Mary Stuart, a Tragedy; and the Maid of Orleans: from the German of Schiller. By the Rev. H. Salvin. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Corfe Castle; or Keneswitha: a Tale. 8vo. 12s.

St. Ronan's Well. By the Author of "Waverley." 3 vols. 8vo.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Vespers of Palermo. A Tragedy. In five acts. 8vo.

Some account of the reception of this Tragedy at Covent Garden will be found in our Theatrical Report, and it is, therefore, only in a literary point of view that we shall notice it in this place. As a drama for the closet, the Vespers of Palermo cannot fail to add to the reputation of the writer, who, as we have already mentioned, is understood to be Mrs. Hemans. In point of diction, the whole of the tragedy is elevated, and sustained perhaps too invariably so for dramatic effect. The characters in general, with the exception of Raimond di Procida and Constance, are not very pleasing conceptions; but that of Raimond is at once tender, spirited, and noble. We shall not mutilate the tragedy by attempting to give any extracts from it, but we may be allowed to insert the following song, supposed to be sung by the masqued conspirators:—

"The festal eve o'er earth and sky
In her sunset robe looks bright,
And the purple hills of Sicily,
With their vineyards, laugh in light;
From the marble cities of her plains
Glad voices mingling swell;—
But with yet more loud and lofty strains
They shall hail the vesper-bell!

"Oh! sweet its tones when the summer breeze
Their cadence wafts afar,
To float o'er the blue Sicilian seas
As they gleam to the first pale star!
The shepherd greets them on his height,
The hermit in his cell;—
But a deeper power shall breathe to-night,
In the sound of the vesper-bell!"

Sonnets, original and translated, by the late Chas. Johnston, Esq. of Danson, Kent, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo.

This elegant collection will, we feel convinced, rank amongst the best specimens of the sonnet in our language. The original sonnets are founded on the Italian model, and display an intimate acquaintance with and a just appreciation of the beautiful originals which they have so successfully imitated. For the expression of sentiment, which would often be only weakened if diffused through a longer poem, the sonnet is admirably adapted; and, in skilful hands, manifests a completeness and an unity which few other poems possess. Many of the sonnets in the present volume are fine instances of this truth, and prove that the writer well understood the principles of that peculiar style of poetry to which he had devoted his pen. The translations from the Italian poets, though very literal, present much of the beauty and freedom of originals, and are calculated to give the English reader a just and agreeable idea of a style of composition which has always been highly favoured in Italy. We have selected a specimen from the original poems, which reminds us strongly of Milton's splendid sonnets—more especially towards the conclusion.

Sonnet xxiv.

"Lady, on whom boon Nature has bestow'd
Her gifts profuse of person and of mind,
'Tis well that, not like others of thy kind,
Who shun perverse their best and noblest good,
(Wearing their lives in lonely maidenhood,) —
'Tis well that thou hast not refused to find
A fitting mate, and wisely hast combined
With his those virtues which alone had stood
Helpless and useless, but henceforth shall be
Fruitful as lovely. Like a blushing vine
Clasping the arms of some wide-spreading tree,
Thus shall thy softness round his strength entwine,
And Heaven shall bless the union, which to see
It loves, and has confirm'd by law divine."

It should be mentioned, that several sonnets by the late Mr. Johnston appeared in Joanna Baillie's collection, which we have already had the satisfaction of noticing.

The Fall of Constantinople, a poem; with a Preface, animadverting in detail on the unprecedented Conduct of the Royal Society of Literature towards the Candidates for the three premiums that it deliberately proposed and subsequently with-

drew: to which are added, Parga, the Iphigenia of Timanthes, Palmyra, Emineh's Death, and other Poems. By Jacob Jones, jun. of the Inner Temple, and late of Brazennose College, Oxford. 8vo.

We notice the present volume principally on account of the preface it contains; in which Mr. Jacob Jones has made what Capt. Dugald Dalgettie would call "*an onslaught*" upon the Royal Society of Literature. It appears that Mr. J. J., allured by the costly prizes promised by the R.S.L. "studied laboriously, and to the exclusion of his ordinary pursuits, for more than a quarter of a year;" and in this period, "by severe exertion," labouring "between thirteen and fourteen hours daily," produced "two hundred and forty-four pages of manuscript" on the subject of Homer's age, &c. to say nothing of his "penning verses on the Fall of Constantinople." The dissertation and the poem were tendered in due form to the Society, and Mr. J. J. waited for four additional months in "daily increasing anxiety, and all the fever of expectation," for the decision of the very learned body. At length, to the consternation of Mr. J. J. and the other expectants, the R.S.L. determined that the promised gold was better bestowed in their own treasury than in the pockets of the applicants; and a cool notification was given of "the non-adjudgement of the prizes." Now, it certainly appears to us that if the R.S.L. *will* offer prizes, they ought to be content with the best aspirants who will condescend to claim them—and so thought Mr. J. J. That gentleman, disappointed in his literary views, and belonging, as appears from the title-page, to one of our Inns of Court, resolved to try what the law could do in the way of redress, "and applied to a very eminent chamber counsel for his opinion, whether or not the Society had involved itself in an actionable fraud!!" The lawyer, however, discovered that the agreement was a *nudum pactum*, and Mr. J. J.'s hopes vanished for ever. Still, however, the pleasures of vituperation were left him; and many are the hard names which he has unsparingly heaped upon the unfortunate R.S.L. "Awkward, unfeeling, and cool impudence"—"impudent cheat"—"unmannerly and impertinent"—"swindling transaction"—"flagrant and downright falsehood," &c. &c. Such are some of the first-fruits of the labours of the R.S.L. towards "purifying and fixing their native language."

With regard to the merits of Mr. Jones's poems we shall only observe, that they might have been worse. A few of the pieces at the conclusion of the volume are pleasingly written.

Clara Chester; a Poem. By the author of "Rome," and "The Vale of Chamouni." 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A new Edition of the Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, Pastor of the French Church at the Hague. 6 vols. 8vo. 3*l.* 3s.

A Monitor to Families; or Discourses on some of the Duties and Scenes of Domestic Life. By H. Belfrage, Minister of the Gospel. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Memoirs of a Captivity amongst the Indians of North America, from Childhood to the age of Nineteen; with Anecdotes descriptive of their Manners and Customs: to which is added, some Account of the Soil, Climate, and Vegetable Productions of the Territory Westward of the Mississippi. By John D. Hunter. 8vo.

The benevolent and ingenious author of the present memoirs has attracted considerable attention during his residence in this country, by the manly simplicity of his character, and the philanthropic views which he entertains. The avowed object of his visit to England is to collect such information as may enable him, with the greatest chance of success, to attempt the civilization of the Indian tribes, with whose character and manners he is so well acquainted. The mode in which he proposes to accomplish this beneficent design is by leading the natives to adopt a more tranquil life, and to seek their subsistence by agriculture instead of the chase. His views upon this subject are detailed in a little pamphlet printed for the use of the New England Company.

The volume before us presents a mass of highly curious and authentic information relative to the present condition of the North American Indians, and we regret that our limits will not allow us to extract any part of its interesting contents. Mr. Hunter's personal history is, however, of so singular a nature, that we cannot forbear giving some slight account of it. He was captured by a party of Indians at so early a period of his life, that his memory only retains very imperfect traces of events which had previously occurred. Of the place of his nativity, and of his parentage, he is altogether ignorant. He can still call to mind the rush of the Indians, their warwhoop and yells, the massacre of his friends, and the burning of their dwellings. Two other white children, a boy and a girl, were also made prisoners at the same time with himself. The little girl beginning to cry, was despatched with a tomahawk, and he was himself threatened with a similar punishment. By degrees the young captive became accustomed to an Indian life, and acquired a high reputation for the possession of those qualities most valued amongst his companions, more especially for his skill in the chase; whence he derived his name of the Hunter, an appellation which he still retains. At length a circumstance occurred, which in its results led him back to civilized life. The Indians with whom he was associated, being greatly exasperated against the white traders, resolved to murder a Colonel Watkins and his party. Hunter appeared to acquiesce in the project, but in the night removed the flints from the guns of the Indians, and mounting a swift horse, reached the Colonel's camp and informed him of his danger. Colonel Watkins escaped; and Hunter, finding it impossible to return to his former friends, soon afterwards entered the United States, where, by the kindness of several gentlemen, he enjoyed the first advantages of education. From this period he has never ceased to thirst after useful knowledge,

while his views have been invariably directed to the improvement of the extraordinary race of men amongst whom his youth has been passed.

Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa. By W. J. Burchell, esq. Vol. II. 4*l*. 14s. 6d.

Travels through the United States and Canada in 1818 and 1819. By J. M. Duncan, A.B. In 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Travels into Chile over the Andes, in the years 1820 and 1821, &c. By Peter Schmidtmeyer. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

L'Exalté ; ou l'Histoire de Desodry sous l'Ancien Régime, pendant la Révolution, et sous l'Empire. Par L. B. Picard. 4 vols. (The *Exalté* ; or Adventures of Desodry under the Old Regime, during the Revolution, and under the Imperial Government. By L. B. Picard.)

M. Picard, who towards the close of the last year gave to the world, in conjunction with M. Droz, a novel called Jaques Fauvel, has now ventured to brave alone, the award of gods and men, and come forward with a new novel under the title of Desodry, or l'Exalté. The plan of this last work is similar to that of his former one : he takes up his hero in his boyish days, and accompanies him through the various and many-coloured scenes of his life, till he deposits him in his grave. Desodry, the hero of the tale, is the nephew of a M. Lecoq, an honest, jovial, semi-philosopher of a cloth-merchant ; he enters the college of Louis le Grand at the same time with his friend Aubin, and, from the influence of an enthusiastic imagination, worked upon by an intriguing and hypocritical ecclesiastic—the young Abbé Falcol, he takes a religious turn, and in a short time declares his vocation for the priesthood, in which he persists contrary to the wishes and entreaties of his family and friends. This gives occasion to M. Picard to exhibit a sketch of modern ecclesiastical manners, and of the interior of the seminaries or nurseries of young priests. Desodry is on the point of taking the irrevocable vows, when he meets at the convent, where his sister Pauline is, a Madame Derblay, who is living apart from her husband, and suing for a separate maintenance. This lady is possessed of great beauty, considerable talent for intrigue, and is besides a most accomplished coquette. Desodry's religious zeal decreases, in the same proportion as his admiration for her ripens into passion. There is here a well-described struggle for empire over Desodry, between the hypocritical Abbé and the coquettish Derblay ; but the lady carries the day, for she succeeds in unmasking the Abbé, who had attempted to pervert the mind of Desodry's sister and get his bigoted maiden aunt to make a will in his favour. Madame Derblay has him denounced to the Archbishop, and he is sent to a provincial seminary to do penance for two years. As the moment for Desodry's ordination approaches, his horror of it increases, and he at length flies from the seminary, and abandons all idea of becoming a priest. Shortly after, Madame Derblay's husband fortunately dies, and Desodry marries her ; he purchases a place at court, becomes a literary character, and keeps open house for all the *beaux esprits* of the day, both native and foreign, is attacked with the reigning malady, the Anglomania, goes with his wife to London, and after a short sojourn comes back cured ; for, according to M. Picard, he found "that the English, like the ancient Romans, love liberty, but are desirous that no one should be free but themselves ; that they look upon all other men as barbarians or slaves ; that they do much for their country, but little for humanity ; that they esteem only themselves ; that they despise the weak, and hate those who are too powerful to be despised. "Is this," M. P. exclaims, "an enlightened patriotism ? Is it not rather that national egotism that *me* still more hateful when collective than when it is individual ?" This is one of those vituperative parentheses so frequently to be met with in the self-styled *liberal* French writers of the present day, but in which there is more of envy than truth or conviction. After Desodry's return from England, the revolution bursts forth, he adopts its principles, and, to prove his sincerity, burns his lately purchased titles of nobility. His wife, on the contrary, turns aristocrat, and yet takes immediate advantage of the revolutionary law of divorce, to abandon her husband. Desodry being too humane to be a favourite with the reigning demons of the day, is marked out for persecution, and obliged to fly into Germany. There he turns romance-writer, and takes lessons in philosophy from two professors—one a partisan of Kant, the other a disciple of Leibnitz ; he is mystified and deceived by them both—sends them and their systems to the devil, and returns to France through the interest of his friend Aubin. In Paris he meets with a former acquaintance, the advocate Duclair, who is high in the confidence of Bonaparte. He is prevailed upon by Duclair, to second the views of the aspiring general, and is rewarded by being made prefect of the palace to the King of Holland. After the prince's abdication, Desodry returns to Paris, and is named one of the legislative body ; he is afterwards made a baron and master of requests—marries his daughter to a general, and sends his son to the army. Shortly after he hears of the death of his son in battle, but is consoled on being told that the Emperor said "*The son has died like a brave man—what can I do for the father ?*" The battle in which the son fell, has been glorious for France, and there are fêtes given to celebrate it at St. Cloud. Desodry thinks it his duty to be present, and while attending on the Emperor in the Park during a heavy shower of rain, he gets wet through, and remains in his damp clothes so long that he returns home with a burning fever, and in a few days gives up the ghost. Such are the outlines of the principal character in this novel of M. Picard. There are of course numberless minor

details, and some episodes—the love and marriage of Desodry's sister and his friend Aubin—the character of the gallant Abbé de Prevannes—the history of the unfortunate priest, Charles Dubourg, &c. together with a great deal of what may be called serious and solemn *lavardage*, relieved from time to time by some judicious observations and piquant remarks. But the crying sin of this production, like that of the former one, Jaques Fauvel, is the unvarying character of commonplace and matter-of-fact that pervades it. The incidents are all probable—they are sagely combined—the characters are gradually drawn out *secundum artem*,—there is a beginning, a middle, and an end—the style is not objectionable; and yet the reader continually feels the absence of that certain something that gives a charm to this species of composition, and which absence proves that M. Picard is writing romances in spite of his stars, and that his vocation is decidedly not in this walk of literature.

Les Veillées de la Chaumière. Par La Comtesse de Genlis. 1 vol. 8vo. (Cottage Evenings. By the Countess de Genlis.)

Madame de Genlis wrote several years ago a book entitled "Les Veillées du Chateau," which had in its day considerable success:—the present publication seems meant as a *pendant* to the former work. The chief aim of Mde. de G. in this book is to prove, that before the Revolution the lower classes were much more remarkable for the morality of their manners and the probity of their principles, than they have been since that epoch. According to Mde. de G. before that period all the servants in France were polite, faithful, and attached to their masters; but at present they are insolent, lying, ungrateful, and even something worse. In fine, Mde. de Genlis bewails, or affects to bewail, the departed glories and benefits of the *ancien regime*, and is determined to see nothing in a favourable point of view until its return. She exemplifies the words of the poet—as being

"An ill-natured censor of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past."

The Veillées de la Chaumiere contains a series of tales, the first of which is devoted to proving the above-mentioned opinions. The most signal and unerring evidence she brings forward of the degeneracy of the times and the misery of the people, are the costly and well-made dresses and elegant manners of the milliners' apprentices and shopboys, who are seen dancing in the Champs Elysees, and other environs of Paris, on Sundays and festivals. She feels an aristocratic shudder at seeing merchants' clerks dressed and behaving themselves like gentlemen; and is quite scandalized at perceiving that the pretty and piquant Parisian grisettes have the presumption to dance like ladies, and wear gold ear-rings and bosompins—*Quelle horreur!* But the venerable Countess is fast approaching her second childhood—the book was written for the dowagers of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, and is dedicated to a young Seigneur of ten years of age, Monsieur Leon de Montesquiou. In another passage, Mde. de G. represents another young Seigneur persuading a peasant to burn the works of Voltaire, whom she describes in the following terms. "He was a frightful, wicked, flattering, lying, hypocritical, persecuting man; all which is incontestably proved by his writings." But even still, when Mde. de G., veteran as she is, lays aside her prejudices, real or pretended, she can still be both amusing and attractive. The tale called "La Providence" is pathetic, and interesting; and there are several comic and amusing traits in the story called "La Cuisiniere Romanesque," in which a romantic and tender-souled cookmaid delivers her melting effusions in a most ludicrous jargon of culinary phrases, and bombastic and ultra-pathetic epithets, caught up from melodrames and bad romances.

Tableau de l'Intérieur des Prisons. Par M. Genouvrier. 1 vol. 8vo. (Picture of the Interior of the Prisons. By M. Genouvrier.)

The author of this work seems to be a well-meaning and pains-taking person. The information contained in it, much of which is curious and interesting, was collected by him in person, during visits to several prisons both in the capital and the provinces; but unfortunately its effect is greatly diminished by the medium through which it is conveyed, for the author is most unfortunately profuse in his display of lachrymose eloquence, puling sensibility, and threadbare and worn-out rhetorical flourishes. However, those who may have perseverance enough to help them over this ill-constructed style, will not go unrewarded for their pains. There are many curious secrets of the "prison-houses" of France brought to light. M. Genouvrier goes very methodically to work; and according to Mrs. Glasse's approved direction, he first catches his prisoner and then incarcerates him in the first chapter—the second treats of prisons in general—the third is devoted to the *concierges*, or gaolers, a species of monster, for whom M. G. seems to have a most lively and unconquerable antipathy: in pourtraying them, he lays on his deep tints with a most unsparing hand. The fourth contains an interesting description of the internal police of the prison; of solitary confinement, and of the employment of spies, who, under the guise of fellow-sufferers, endeavour to win the confidence of the prisoners, for the purpose of betraying it. The fifth and sixth chapters treat of the police de Bienveillance, or charitable societies for the relief of prisoners. The seventh and eighth relate to the morals, manners, and religion of the prisoners, in which there are some most revolting facts disclosed. The ninth describes the departure for trial, the manacling, and the return to prison after condemnation. The tenth is a disquisition upon justice and criminal law. The eleventh relates to the execution of the judgement; and the twelfth and last treats of the acquittal and leaving the prison. Such are the principal dishes served up by M. Genouvrier, many of which deserve to be tasted and discussed, notwithstanding the mawkish sauce which M. G. has unfortunately thought proper to lay over them.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Wm. Haygarth, A. M. is preparing for publication the History of the Roman Empire, from the Accession of Augustus to the Death of the younger Antoninus.

In the press, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, mother of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," and "The Discovery;" with Remarks upon a late Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan; Criticism and Selections from the works of Mrs. Sheridan; and Biographical Anecdotes of her Family and Contemporaries. By her Grand-daughter, Alicia Lefanu. In 8vo.

Rameses, an Egyptian Tale, with Historical Notes of the Era of the Pharaohs, will shortly appear.

A Sketch of the System of Education at New Lanark, by Robert Dale Owen, is in the press, and will be published in a few days.

Mr. A. G. A. Schlegel's Prospectus of Ramayana, by the ancient Sanscrit poet Valmike, has made a strong impression in our literary circles, and excited high expectations. In a conversation with the learned author, he mentioned to us his opinion that the Sanscrit would be found the root of all languages, except the Arabic and its derivatives. The Arabic is entirely different.

Dr. Cox will shortly publish Remarks on Acute Rheumatism and the Importance of Early Bloodletting in that disease, as preventing Metastasis to the Heart, &c.

In a few days will be published in 18mo. A Narrative of the Sufferings of a French Protestant Family, at the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, written by John Migault, the Father. Translated and now first published from the original manuscript, in the possession of a descendant of the family, resident near Spitalfields. Published at the request of Members of the Spitalfields Benevolent Society.

In the course of the first month of the new year will be published, Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland, by a Gentleman of Glasgow; to include a View of the Changes which have occurred in Society and Manners in that part of Scotland during the last half century.

Mr. De La Beche will shortly publish a Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the Annales des Mines; together with a Synoptical Table of Equivalent Formations, and M. Brongniart's Table of the Classification of Mixed Rocks. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr. C. Chatfield has in the press, a Compendious View of the History of the Darker Ages, with Genealogical Tables. To form 1 vol. in 8vo.

Shortly will be published, the First Part (to be continued Quarterly, in Parts) of The Animal Kingdom, as arranged conformably with its Organization, by the Baron Cuvier, with additional Descriptions of all the Species hitherto named, and of many not before noticed.—The whole of the "Règne Animal" of the above celebrated Zoologist will be translated in this undertaking; but the additions will be so considerable, as to give it the character of an Original Work.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Milburn's Oriental Commerce, or the East India Trader's complete Guide; abridged, improved, and brought down to the present time, by Thos. Thornton.

A new edition of Prynne's "Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva; or a complete Register of Parliamentary Writs;" with additions and alterations, and copious Notes, historical, legal, and explanatory.

Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators, shewing the Duties and Responsibilities incident to the due performance of their Trusts; with Directions respecting the Probate of Wills, and taking out Letters of Administration; the method of recovering Probate and Administration Duty, if overpaid; of amending the Probate or Letters of Administration, if too little duty shall have been paid thereon, by mistake or otherwise; and of obtaining a return of duty on the ground of Debts; of dividing the Residue, &c.

The Miscellaneous Works of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, including some original Documents not hitherto published.

The Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures asserted, and Infidel Objections shewn to be unfounded, by new and conclusive Evidence. In Six Lectures now delivering at Albion Hall, London Wall, by the Rev. S. Noble.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1823.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1823.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Nov. 1	37	46	29,60	29,84	Nov. 16	35	51	30,28	30,30
2	28	43	29,96	30,03	17	32	41	30,26	30,24
3	25	52	29,90	29,76	18	35	50	30,29	30,20
4	46	52	29,60	29,49	19	39	47	30,10	30,04
5	37	50	29,58	29,60	20	39	51	29,95	29,98
6	43	55	29,83	29,86	21	35	51	29,99	30,07
7	47	54	29,83	29,89	22	42	50	29,91	29,86
8	48	51	30,05	30,19	23	40	49	29,88	29,93
9	33	43	30,24	30,30	24	41	52	29,95	30,02
10	29	43	30,35	30,48	25	40	53	30,05	30,11
11	28	45	30,48	30,47	26	45	53	30,12	Stat.
12	25	36	30,41	30,30	27	42	49	30,09	30,01
13	21	41	30,30	30,29	28	42	49	29,96	29,85
14	26	45	30,24	30,10	29	45	51	29,66	29,46
15	43	51	30,11	30,25	30	42	56	29,36	29,39

A short time since, at one o'clock, a parhelion or false sun, was observed at Knaresbro', at the western edge of a halo 44° in diameter, of the same altitude, and nearly of the same magnitude as the real sun. The parhelion had not a very accurately defined disk, but was finely tinted with the primary colours, the red and orange predominating, and displaying a long and colourless train, like that of a comet, streaming 15° towards the west, while a luminous spot upon the corresponding eastern margin of the halo indicated another but imperfect parhelion; and a large segment of a brightly iridescent circle was seen like an inverted rainbow around the zenith. Some light flocculent clouds passing over the sun, put an end to this curious phenomenon, after it had lasted about a quarter of an hour; and the day, which had been fine, but cold and slightly hazy, became dark and lowering, and the barometer sank considerably.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In the customary routine of the farming operations of the season we perceive nothing which requires especial observation at the present moment. The farmer can scarcely have failed to profit by the facilities which fine open weather has afforded him for expediting the labour of his fields, or the growing crops to participate in the genial influence of the time; consequently, the plants of wheat and winter tares are vigorous and luxuriant without exception — the layers remarkably strong and healthy. The turnips are greatly improved, though partial, and in many places deficient of plant.

Cattle food is expected to be short towards the spring of the year, not only in consequence of the failure in the turnip crop, but from the inferiority and probable scarcity of hay also; consequently, artificial food (such as oil-cake and corn-meal) is already in considerable request, and rising in value.

As a large portion of the agricultural embarrassments are now happily removed, it is highly gratifying to observe that the spirit of improvement, so far from being extinguished by the late depression, is proceeding with vigour, and has already made rapid advances towards the perfecting of one of the greatest sources of our national prosperity—a superior, liberal, and, we should be glad to add, profitable system of agriculture. It is sufficiently evident that one cannot be long supported without the other; yet we fear the latter is still only hoped for in the distant prospect. The husbandman has returned to his "never-ceasing round of annual toil" with a hearty and indefatigable perseverance, which deserves more ample remuneration, and which the community is scarcely able fully to appreciate. He proceeds in his peaceful avocations, unconscious of the gathering storm—he hails with joy the rising markets, by which he

calculates on being enabled to reduce the incumbrances which unprofitable years have saddled upon his finances; but he is not without his fears that the garners of the north may pour forth the accumulated produce of many harvests, and overwhelm him once more with ruin and dismay.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Nov. 15th, 49*s* 8*d*—22d, 50*s* 5*d*—29th, 51*s* 4*d*—Dec. 6th, 51*s* 10*d*

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.

Beef	2*s*	4*d*	to	3*s*	4*d*
Mutton	2	4	to	3	4
Veal	2	8	to	4	8
Pork	2	4	to	4	8
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l*	10*s*	to	3*l*	15*s*
Ware	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	5	to	3	10

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 90s to 105s—Inferior, 70s to 80s—Clover, Old, 110s to 120s—Inf. 90s to 100s—Straw, 35s to 42s.

St. James's.—Old Hay, 65s to 110s—Clover, 84s to 110s—Straw, 36s to 42s.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 100s to 126s—Hay, 84s to 105s—Straw, 36s to 40s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 228¾; Three per Cent. Reduced 85½ ⅜; Three and a Half per Cent. Consols 98⅞ ¾; Four per Cent. Consols 100⅜ ¾; Long Annuities 21¾; Imperial Three per Cent. 84¾; Three and a Half per Cent. India Bonds, 81 pm.; 2d. per day Exchequer Bills, 51 53 pm; Consols for the Account 86¼ ⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 22, 1823.

THE apprehensions entertained by the mercantile interest with respect to the interference of the Holy Alliance with the Spanish colonies, have somewhat subsided. Ministers have signified their belief, that there is not the smallest ground for imagining that the reconquest of these independent States is in contemplation by the Continental powers. It is therefore probable, that this field of enterprise will remain open to the industry of our merchants, and continue to add, by the wealth of honest commerce, to the resources of the country.

There has been little done in the *Cotton* line in London since our last; but there have been considerable sales at Liverpool, and the demand has been pretty good, though Brazils declined from 1*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. and Bowed a little, though American was in general much as before.

Rum has rather increased in price, and may be quoted at 1d. to 2d. per gallon dearer. *Brandy* remains much the same.

The sales of Plantation *Sugar* have been made rather at a depression, though so slight as scarcely to affect the prices. Refined Sugars have a heavy sale, and had but few buyers either for the home or export trade. Good melting lumps have fallen 1s. per cwt. Foreign Sugars are without alteration. Havannah yellow brought from 40s. to 42s. 6d.

In *Coffee* not much has been done, but the prices have kept up generally from 75s. 6d. to 80s.

Tobacco is in future to be governed by regular weekly sales. The prices of the light leaf for town trade have been well supported, though the other kinds have not met equal buyers. There has been a great demand at Liverpool for strong Virginia for the Irish market.

In *Tallow* there have been large sales at very reduced prices, and a considerable depression. In Liverpool the sale has been very dull, affected by the state of the London markets.

In *Silk* there has been rather a slackness of sale, in expectation of a fresh assortment of thrown and raw at approaching sales. This dulness will continue for the present, and until after the Company's sale of China and Bengal, which takes place on the 16th February.

The demand for *Oils* is much as before. The holders of Gallipoli generally demand higher prices. Little can be bought under 51*l*. 10*s*. to 52*l*.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 18, TO DECEMBER 16, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, J. Castle-street, jeweller. Aspinall, Furnival's Inn
Allum, T. W. Great Marlow, bricklayer. (Ellison and Blaxham
Appleton, J Tottenham-court Road, cooper. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Appleyard, J. Catherine-street, bookseller. (Eyles, Worship-street Road
Atkinson, T Bradford, worsted-spinner. (Moulden
Bailey, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred, Lowe, and Co.
Baines, B. Canterbury, bookseller, &c. (Smith and Weir, Austin Friars
Baylis, E. Painswick, cloth-manufacturer. (Gardner, Gloucester
Benggenkte, G. A. T. and Payne, T. H. Fenchurch buildings, merchants. (Gatty and Co. Angel-court
Bidder, T. Ilfracombe, tallow-chandler. (Figsley, Barnstaple
Bosker, J. St. Stephens, cattle dealer. (Tanner, Fore-street
Bromige, Hartlebury, tailor. (Pochin and Smith, Worcester
Caudlin, J. J. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Filson and Preston, Coleman-street
Champtaloup, J. Counter-street, orange-merchant. (Blunt and Roy, Old Bond-street
Chambers, J. Gracechurch street, tobacconist. (Jones, Threadneedle-street
Cook, J. Rochdale, ironmonger. (Branson, Sheffield
Cordingley, W. Russell-place, brewer. Townsend, Crooked lane
Cox, J. Wells, miller. (Reeves, Glastonbury
Croushey, S. King-street, cheese-merchant. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Cross, R. Manchester, leather-factor. (Edgerley, Shrewsbury
Cutmore, J. Birchin-lane, jeweller. (Pownal, Old Jewry
Damms, G. Chesterfield, draper. (Hutchinson
Davidson, J. Chorlton-row, stonemason. (Heslop, Manchester
Davies, J. Hereford, victualler. (Hall
Dixon, G. Chiswell-street, ironmonger. (Hewett, Token-house-yard
Dowling, W. King-street, grocer. (Badeley, Leman-street
Ella, J. Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant. (Pain Lyon's Inn
Ellaby, T. Emberton, lace-merchant. (Garrard, Olney
Farrar, W. Friday street, victualler. (Spence and Desbro, Size-lane
Fasana, D. fancy-stationer, Bath. (Courteen, Size-lane
Gough, J. Little Tower street, vintner. (Wilkinson, New North-street
Grace, R. Fenchurch-street, hat-maker. (Wilks, Finsbury place
Grant, M. Clifton, lodging-house keeper. (Grindon, Bristol
Hamilton, R. Stoke upon Trent, earthenware-maker. (Ward, Burslem
Harris, J. Addle Hill, stable-keeper. (Clayton, New Inn
Heavy, J. Worship-street, cabinet-maker. (Webb, Bartlett's-buildings
Hill, T. West Smithfield, grocer. (Whitton, Bedford row
Hodge, H. Duval's-lane, Islington, brick-maker. (Watkins, Bond-court
Hodges, J. Aldgate, blanket-maker. (Filson and Preston, Coleman-street
Hodgson, T. Newgate-street, linen-draper (Butler, Watling-street
Holbrook, J. Derby, grocer. (Greaves
Holland, T. Nottingham, lace-maker. (Payne
Hooper, F. Mitre-court. (Dickens, Bow lane
Hutchinson, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, ham-factor. (Steel, Queen-street
Isaacks, J. Haverfordwert, draper. (Daniel, Bristol
Jones, W. Dog-row, Mile-end, wheelwright. (Macduff, Castle street
Jones, E. A. and W. H. Hackney fields, brewers. (Huxley, Pump-court
Joyce, J. Kevford, innholder. (Miller, Frome Selwood
King, T. Frederic's-place, merchant. (Grimaldi an Staples, Copthall-court
Lincoln, J. Norwich, miller. (Parkinson and Staff
Marsden, T. King-street, dealer in horses. (Griffith Marylebone
Minchin, I. Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, dealer. (Roscer and Son
Moody, W. Leeds, builder. (Dunning
Moon, J. Bristol, currier. (Day
Morris, C. Fore-street, Cripplegate, victualler. (Boxer, Furnival's Inn
Moses, S. Portsea, slopseller. (Hoskins, Gosport
Northover, H. Nunney, farmer. (Seymour, Mere
Olivant, A. Sculcoates, miller. (Capes, Gray's Inn
Penny, J. and T. Shepton Mallet, grocers. (Bevon and Britain, Bristol
Powell, J. G. Egham, dealer. (Thwaites, South Lambeth
Preddy, R. Bristol, baker. (Russell
Price, J. Islington, coach-maker. (Pullen, Barbers Hall
Ransom, T. Stoke Newington, coach-master. (Osbaldiston and Murray
Redfern, W. Stevenson, T. and Blathewick, W. Nottingham, hosiers (Hurst
Reeves, S. Stockport, shopkeeper. (Newton and Winterbotham
Roberts, E. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Robinson, J. Burslem, earthenware-maker. (Ward
Rogers, J. S. and J. Portsmouth, coach-makers. (Low, Portsea
Rowe, G. Great Smith-street, Chelsea, surgeon. (Harvey and Wilson, Lincoln's Inn
Sarjeant, J. Whitechapel, chymist. (Richardson, Wallbrook
Seeley, B. and Nash, E. Red Lion-yard, horse-dealers. (Stevens and Wood, St. Thomas Apostle
Simes, W. Canonbury-tower, Islington, dealer. (Combe, Staple Inn
Smith, G. Newcastle on Tyne, draper. (Wilson
Smith, W. Worcester, brewer. (Parker and Smith
Spencer, J. Norwich, bombasin-manufacturer. (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Symes, G. B. Camberwell. (Jones, Brunswick-square
Tomes, C. Lincoln's Inn Fields, scrivener. (Howarth, Warwick-street
Upton, J. Tadcaster, money-scrivener. (Powell, Knaresborough
Vincent, C. Tarrant Ruston, dealer. (Crabb, Blandford
Wagstaff, J. Worcester, saddler. (Gillam
Watkins, W. L. proprietor of New Surry Theatre (Niblett, Cushion-court
Weedon, G. Bath, brass-founder (Scrace
Weller, T. Croydon, watchmaker (Blake, Palsgrave-place, Temple
Whalley, T. Chorley, manufacturer (Kershaw, Manchester
Whalley, C. Rivington, manufacturer (Kershaw, Manchester
Wilson, R. Birmingham, tea-dealer (Hindmarsh, Crescent
Wood, S. Poswick, dealer (Dangerfield, Bromyard

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomas Gibson, mason and builder, Perth
William Rose, merchant, Glasgow
The Rev. A. Cuthill, of Ayr, printer, publisher, and stationer
John Paterson, merchant, Stirling
William Munro of Achany, cattle-dealer

DIVIDENDS.

ADAM, W. Narrow Wall, Dec. 20
Andrew, P. P. Brighton, Dec. 30
Apedaile, G. North Shields, Jan. 2
Armstrong, G. J. Ratcliffe, coal-merchant, Jan. 3
Atkins, S. Great Portland-street, Dec. 26
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton, Dec. 16
Austin, T. Gregory, J. and Hussou, J. Bath, Jan. 10
Avison, J. Eastburn, Jan. 10
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Nov. 29 Dec. 6, 16
Barrett, W. Old Bond-street, Dec. 9
Bates, T. Cushion-court, Jan. 10
Birch, R. Y. Hammersmith, Dec. 13
Brewer, J. Alderton, Jan. 7
Brown, G. New Bond street, Dec. 20
Burn, J. Lothbury, Dec. 20
Bury, T. Exeter, Dec. 12
Butler, E. Alcester, Dec. 11
Canning, H. Broad-street, Jan. 10
Chalk, J. Blackfriars Road, Dec. 13
Chambers, C. Steel Yard, Upper Thames-street, Jan. 10
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate, Dec. 16
Clarke, H. and Grundy, F. Liverpool, Dec. 19
Coldman, J. Brighton-place, Kent-road, Jan. 3
Collier, J. Rainow, Dec. 31
Cooke, J. Fareham, Jan. 5
Cooper, J. Newport, Dec. 22

Courthope, F. W. Langbourn Chambers, Jan. 13
Cuff, J. Regent-street, Dec. 27
Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone, Dec. 13
Day, R. H. Tovil, Dec 6
Deane, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, Dec. 20
Dixon, W. Portsmouth, Dec. 16
Douthat, S. Liverpool, Dec. 20
Fisher, S. Winchcombe, Jan 7
Forster, C. F. Margate, Jan 15
Fraser, J. New-court, Jan. 10
Garrs, W. Grassington, Dec. 17
Gelsthorp, J. Molineux-street, Jan. 17
Gliddon, A. King's-street, Dec. 9
Goodair, J. Chorley, Jan. 5
Gooden, J. Chiswell-street, Dec. 23
Greaves, J. jun. Liverpool, Dec. 10
Haffner, M. Cannon-street, Dec. 13
Hague, G. Hull, Jan. 3
Harrison, R. tanner, Jan. 6
Hedges, T. Bristol, Dec. 10, 30
Hellyer, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Jan. 3
Hellicar, J. Andover, Jan. 20
Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury, Dec. 18
Holmden, W. Milton, Dec. 20
Howarth, E. Leeds, Dec. 17
Hudson, J. Birchin-lane, Jan. 6
Hughs, R. Bangor, Dec. 20
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Jan 6
Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Jan. 10
Hyde, W. Howford-buildings, Dec.
Isherwood, J. Manchester, Dec. 31
Johnstone, J. Liverpool, Dec. 29
Judd, G. Farringdon, Dec. 20
Kelly, J. A. and S. A. and T. H. Strand, Dec 20
Ketcher, N. Bradwell, Dec. 20
Kinning, T. Oxford-street, Dec. 13
Kitchen, R. and Amery, J. Liverpool, Dec. 10
Lambert, R. Manchester, Dec. 23
Larbellastair, J. Angel-court, Dec. 16
Lowe, S. Newman-street, Dec. 9
Lowe, J. Warrington, Dec. 19
Mackie, J. Watling-street, Jan. 3
Marks, M. Romford, Dec. 16
Marshall, P. Scarborough, Dec. 10
Mather, E. Oxford, Dec. 20
May, W. Newgate-street, Dec. 13
Meliss, G. Fenchurch-street, Feb. 7
Middlehurst, T Blackburn, Jan. 9
Milnes, J. Halifax, Dec. 9
Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth, Dec. 16
Molyneux, T. Holborn, Dec. 9
Moorhouse, J. Sloane-street, Jan. 17
Moorhouse, J. Stockport, Dec. 31
Palmer, T. Gutter-lane, Cheapside, Jan. 10
Piercy, J. and Saunders, R, Birmingham, Dec. 31
Plumb, S. Gosport, Dec. 18
Powis, J. Midford-place, builder, Jan 10
Porter, B. and Baines, R. R. Myton, Dec 23
Pothonier, F. Corporation-row, Dec. 6
Potts, W. Sheerness, Dec. 16
Pratt, J. Brook's-place, Jan. 3
Purdie, Size lane. Dec. 13
Ramcock, G. Harlow, Dec. 16
Reddell, J. H. King's Norton, Dec. 17
Richards, W. Shoreditch, Dec. 16
Rigg, R. and R. Whitehaven, Dec. 19
Ritchie, J. and J. Watling-street, Dec. 20
Rivers, W. and Clowes, J. Skelton, Dec. 24
Roper, J. Norwich, Jan. 9
Rowley, J. and Clarke, J. B. B. Stourport, Dec. 30
Roxby, B. Arbour-square, Dec. 9
Roylance, S. Liverpool, Jan. 9
Russell, J. Rochester, Nov. 22
Rybot, F. Cheapside, Jan. 10
Ryde, J. and Stewardson, J. Change-Alley, Dec. 16
Salmon, S. Regent-street, Dec. 13
Scuth, J. and W. Morley, Dec. 15
Scott, J. Cumrew, Jan. 2
Sharp, G. sen. & jun. and W. Threadneedle-street, Jan. 10
Sharpley, A. Bilbrook, Jan. 1
Silver, J. and J. and Boyson, A. Size-lane, Jan. 20
Simons, W. Birmingham, Dec. 9
South, J. Cardiff, Dec. 16
Sparks, W. and J. Frome Selwood, Dec 20
Staff, H. A. Norwich, Dec. 29
Steel, S. Rotherham, Dec. 31
Taylor, E. Blackley, Dec. 18
Thomas, R. S. Hanbury, Jan. 3
Thomas, H. N. Wolverhampton, Jan. 2
Thompson, J. South Shields, Dec. 29
Tippetts, E. and Gethen, E. Basinghall-street, Jan. 10
Trickle, E. Nuneaton, Dec. 23
Turner, J. Fleet-street, Dec. 20
Turner, W. Llangollen and Coucher, A. Manchester, Dec 30
Tyler, P. Haddenham, Jan. 5
Viney, J. Bristol, Dec. 15
Voss, H. and Essen, J. C. New-court Jan. 13
Underwood, C. Cheltenham, Dec. 30
Wagstaff, S. & Bayliss, T. Kidderminster, Dec. 20
Walker, J. jun. Axbridge, Dec. 27
Ward, J. Birmingham, Dec. 29
Whyte, D. Lewes, Jan. 3
Wilkinson, J. Sculcoates, Dec. 20
Willington, J. and E. Birmingham, Dec 16
Wills, R Broad-street, Jan 17
Wills, T Portsmouth, Jan 8
Willson, R Birmingham, Dec 31
Wood, W Moneythuslyne, Dec 18
Woods, T Trowbridge, Dec 31
Wood, J Bishopsgate-street, Dec 27
Woolcock, Truro, Dec 20

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Monument to Lord Erskine.—A meeting of the members of the profession of the law was held in Lincoln's Inn-hall, last month, for the purpose of paying a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Erskine. Messrs. Scarlett, Brougham, Abercrombie, Raine, Denman, Jervis, and Bell, were among the persons present. Mr. Scarlett was called to the chair, and a subscription was opened for erecting a statue to his memory, not on account of his political conduct, but for the great integrity, the general urbanity, and the unrivalled eloquence which he had displayed whilst at the bar. It is not yet settled where the statue is to be erected.

The New Post-Office.—The erection of a new post-office, which had been delayed so long as to remove all hope of its appearance, has at length been determined upon by Government. Lord Liverpool has given his assurance that one of the most splendid buildings of the modern day shall be speedily raised in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where the City of London has already expended the 100,000*l.* demanded by Parliament, upon the part of its inhabitants, towards the completion of the plan. The whole area of St. Paul's Church-yard, opposite to the north-gates, which gives by far the most magnificent entrance to the Cathedral, is to be thrown open: of course the greater part of Paternoster-row will fall under the extensive proscription which it will be necessary to make in order to meet the liberal arrangements of the Minister. It will be finished and quite ready for occupation in three years from the present time. Mr. Robert Smirke, jun. is the architect, under the inspection of the Board of Works. The City pays one-third of the expense. The offices and all the interior departments of the new building will be arranged under the direction of that excellent servant of the public, Mr. Freeling.

London Mechanics' Institution.—An establishment of this title having been formed in London, a number of gentlemen met last month to give a local habitation to a Society which had already a given name: and, at the same time, to receive the Report of the Sub-Committee, with the draft of certain laws, which, after many arduous sittings, they were prepared to submit for consideration and adoption. It was recommended that the Institution should receive donations of Money, Books, Specimens, Implements, Models, and Apparatus; that, in the next place, there should forthwith be established a Library of Reference, a Circulating

Library, and a Reading-Room; that a Museum should be provided of Machines, Models, Minerals, and Natural History; that Lectures should be given on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Practical Mechanics, Astronomy, Literature, and the Arts; also that Elementary Schools should be provided for the teaching of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, and their applications to Perspective, Architecture, Mensuration, and Navigation; and lastly, that there should also be established an Experimental Work-shop and Laboratory, for the better instruction of mechanics by the results of experience. After due consideration, the following gentlemen were announced as Trustees for the year 1824:—Dr. Birbeck; H. Brougham, Esq. M.P.; J. Walker, Esq. M.P.; and Mr. Alderman Key.

State of Newgate, Dec. 2, 1823.—Prisoners against whom judgment of death is recorded 3; respited during pleasure 5; under sentence of transportation for life 25; ditto for fourteen years 10; ditto for seven years 30; under sentence of imprisonment for felony and misdemeanors 14; for trial at the present Sessions 216; committed under the Bankrupt Laws 2; insane 2; for trial at the Admiralty Sessions 6; detained 4; whose judgment is respited 6; remanded from last Sessions 1; committed by the Court of King's Bench 1—Total 325; of which number 69 are females.

A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, was held at the City of London Tavern, to receive the report of a Committee appointed at a former meeting, to investigate into the state of the law respecting merchants and factors, and to adopt such farther measures as might be deemed expedient, with a view to the more complete revision of the laws affecting those interests. Mr. J. Smith took the chair; and previously to the reading of the report, alluded to the circumstances which attended the passing the Bill of last Session, and concluded by pointing out the advantages which would arise from the establishment of some permanent Board, such as other companies in large places had, to whom commercial difficulties and grievances might be intrusted. The report stated that the wishes of the Committee had been but imperfectly met; but still that the provisions of the Bill, enabling the consignee to have the same lien on goods intrusted to his care as if they were the property of the consignor, and empowering the consignee, to whom the goods were remitted for sale, to pledge those goods as an indemnification, whether belonging to the consignor or any other person, gave protection to persons exposed to frauds. Various resolutions were carried; and amongst them, one recommending the committee to consider the propriety of appointing a Chamber of Commerce for the City of London.

Education.—The General Committee of the National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, held their meeting at St. Martin's Vestry Room:—Present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Llandaff, Lord Kenyon, Archdeacons Pott and Watson, Dr. Bell, and other Members of the Committee. Seven fresh schools were united to the Society, and several grants of money were made from 20*l.* to 200*l.* each, towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of School-rooms; a communication was made from the Northamptonshire Society of the munificent donation of 500*l.* three per cent. consols, by Sir James Langham, Bart. the interest of which to be distributed in four prizes, of unequal amount, to two such masters and two such mistresses of Schools (other than the Central School at Northampton), without regard to the size of such Schools or number of children, in which the principles of the Madras System shall be best understood, and most successfully practised.

The Penitentiary.—The whole of the prisoners who have been confined in the Penitentiary have been removed:—One hundred females have been sent on board the *Narcissus*, at Woolwich, and two hundred males have been removed to the *Ethalion*, also stationed at Woolwich; the remaining three hundred male prisoners on board the convict ship *Dromedary*, lying off Woolwich. The Penitentiary will be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated during the winter, so as to be ready for the reception of prisoners the ensuing spring.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. Wheatley, to the Vicarage of Bramley, Hants—The Rev. R. L. Cotton, to the Vicarage of Denchworth, Berks—The Rev. G. I. Fisher, to the Subchantership of the Cathedral Church, Bath, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Selwyn—The Rev. S. Downes, to the Living of Kilham, Yorkshire—The Rev. H. E. Steward, M. A. is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Warwick—The Rev. J. T. Casberd, LL.D. to the Living of Lanover, and to hold it with the Vicarage of Penmark, Glamorganshire—The Rev. R. Casberd, to the Rectory of Porthkerry, on the resignation of the Rev. J. T. Casberd—The Rev. Charles Austin, to the Rectory of Tallard Royal, Wilts.—The Rev. F. Calvert, M.A. to the Rectory of Whatfield,

Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Plampin.—The Rev. John Warren, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor.—The Rev. Benjamin Lefroy, A.B. to the Rectory of Ashe, Hants.—The Rev. T. W. Champnes, Vicar of Upton, Bucks, and Rector of Cottisford, Oxon, presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor to the Rectory of Fulmer, Bucks. By taking it he vacates the Vicarage of Wyrardisbury and Langley—The Rev. Wm. Verelst, Rector of Grayingham, has been presented, by Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. to the Vicarage of Rauceby.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Capt. C. Bullen, C.B. is appointed to the command of the squadron employed on the African station, in the room of the late Commodore Sir R. Mends.—Rear-Admiral W. T. Lake, C.B. is appointed Commander-in-chief on the North American station, in the room of Rear-Admiral Fahie, whose period of command has expired.—Capt. David Dunn to be Flag-captain.—Sir R. Gifford is appointed to be Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, on the resignation of Sir R. Dallas; and Sir J. Copley to be Attorney-General, in the room of Sir R. Gifford.—Hon. F. R. Forbes to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon; and P. Brown, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.—John Lord Carbery to be an Irish representative Peer, *vice* Lord Farnham, deceased.—Viscount Granville to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

Married.]—At St. George's Hanover-square, P. Longmore, Esq. to Sabine, second daughter of Jacob Elton, Esq.—Mr. Hauxwell, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. Barber.—At St. Mary's Islington, J. Arden, Esq. of Red Lion-sq. to Miss. Munro.—At Poplar, Mr. R. E. Gibbs, of St. George's-in-the-East, to Jane, younger daughter of the late Mr. B. Granger.—At Lambeth Church, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Reece, Esq. of South Lambeth, to Henry Kelsall, Esq.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Mr. C. Burrows, of Clapham-road, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Brewer, Esq.—At St. James's Westminster, Mr. A. Newley, of Bishopsgate-street, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Bartram.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. C. Folkard, of Hatton-garden, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late James Aldous, Esq.—At St. James's Clerkenwell, Mr. V. Knight, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Watson, of Red Lion-street.—At Stoke next Guildford, Mr. T. Charrott, to Mrs. Gumbrell.—R. F. Campbell, Esq. to Miss Caroline Winter.—At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. W. F. Cobb, A.M. to Mary, second daughter of Peter Blackburn, Esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. Hovell, to Mrs. Higgins.—At St. Giles's Cripplegate, J. W. Borradaile, Esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Pullen, Esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, J. Johnston, Esq. to Helen, eldest daughter of W. Learmouth, Esq.—At Islington Church, Mr. W. Newsom, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Mr. Lear.—At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, the Rev. John Deake, to Susan, widow of Capt. W. T. Taylor.—At Edmonton, J. Milner, Esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of Colin Rowlee, Esq.

Died.]—Mr. John Haydon, of Colebrooke-row, Islington.—In Brook-street, Sir Eyre Coote, of West Park, Hants.—James Richardson, Esq. of New Inn.—At Sutton, T. Creser, Esq.—At Peckham, Mary, relict of Wm. Codner, Esq.—Sophia, eldest daughter of Joseph Gwilt, Esq. of Abingdon-street.—J. M. Molineux, Esq. of Loseley Park, Surrey.—C. Allatt, Esq. at his house in Spring-gardens.—At his house, near London-bridge, R. Till, Esq.—At Crosby-row, Walworth, Anne, wife of Mr. J. Horwood.—In Great Prescot-street, M. L. Newton, Esq.—At her house at Kentish Town, Mrs. Greenwood, relict of the late Thomas Greenwood, Esq.—At his house in the New Kent-road, H. H. Deacon, Esq.—At Guildford, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Stedman.—At her house in Brook-street, Holborn, Mrs. A. Ducroz.—Mrs. E. Green, widow of the late Mr. T. Green, of Upper Thames-street.—At Brixton, J. Green, Esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.—Elizabeth, wife of Randolph Payne, of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.—Mr. Robert Conyers, late of Kingsland-place, Kingsland-road.—Mr. Wm. Long, of Fenchurch-st.—Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of Mr. Edw. Gedge, of Lower Thames-street.—At Warren House, Stanmore, Mrs. King.—Lieut. Edward Reding, R. N.—In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Catherine Spencer, wife of Mr. O. Green.—Mr. Robert Towers, of Islington-green.—The Right Hon. T. Steele, aged 70.—Mr. B. Smith, of Walworth, Surrey.—Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Freme.—At his house in Gower-street, Bedford-square, George Jourdan, Esq.—Emma Frances, second daughter of Mr. Lennet, Secretary of Lloyd's.—In Ludgate-street, Eliza, widow of General Keith Macalister.—John Marsh, Esq. late Chairman of the Victualling Board.—At Upper Tooting, Susanna, the wife of Mr. T. Adlington.—At her house in Brunswick-square, Mrs. Bish.—Anne, the wife of W. Prater, Esq. of Arlington-street.—At his

house in Aldermanbury, Mr. W. Payne.—T. Trundle, Esq. of Brunswick-square.—Mrs. T. Gibson, relict of Mr. George Gibson, of Ratcliffe-highway.—Agnes Jane, daughter of J. W. Warren, Esq. of Powis-place.—G. Tatlock, Esq. of Bloomsbury-place.—In Old Palace-yard, after a short illness, Frances the wife of Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P. — At Morden Park, Surrey, Sarah, second daughter of the late J. B. Adams, Esq.—Emily, eldest daughter of C. Kingley, Esq. of Dulwich.—At her house, Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. P. H. Bridges.—J. T. Vaughan, Esq. of Grafton-street.—Isabella, the wife of Major Polhill.—At his residence in Surrey-square, Mary, the wife of A. De Horne, Esq.—At his house in Trinity-square, John Roebuck, Esq.—Mr. R. Whitaker, of Hampstead, son of the late Rev. E. W. Whitaker.—At Long's Hotel, Mr. W. Hall.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Barber, of Lamb's Conduit-street.—Caroline, third daughter of Matthew Burchell, Esq. of Fulham.—At Poplar, Mary, daughter of John Garford, Esq.—Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. George Spawforth.—At Stoke Newington, Mr. J. Bentley, late of Basinghall-street.—In Keppel-street, Russell square, Mrs. Day.—At his house in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, James Ogle, Esq. — In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Adams.—At his house in Spring-gardens, C. Allatt, Esq. army-agt. —At Finchley, Mrs. Gardner.—At her house at Ham-Common, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Capt. Booth.—At Chertsey, Mrs. Hodges.—In Beaumont-street, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portmore.—Ellen, eldest daughter of T. Millward, Esq. of Revensbury House.—At Wandsworth, R. Sawyer, Esq. third son of the late Anthony Sawyer, Esq. of Heywood Lodge.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

LORD ERSKINE.

On the 17th ult. at Almondale, six or seven miles from Edinburgh, of an inflammation of the chest, Thomas Lord Erskine. He had been twice before ill of the complaint which proved fatal to him —(in 1807 and 1819.) His recovery at the latter of these periods was deemed impossible, but his extraordinary stamina bore him out against the expectation of the physicians. Lord Erskine was 75 years of age. He was the third son of the late, and youngest brother to the present Earl of Buchan. He was born in Scotland in 1750; and the contracted means of his family rendering it necessary that he should choose some active profession, he was educated for the naval service, and went to sea at a very early age with Sir John Lindsay, nephew of the great Earl of Mansfield. He is said to have attained only the rank of a Lieutenant. On quitting the sea-service, he entered into the army as an Ensign in the Royals. This was in the year 1768, and arose less from inclination, than that his father's small and strictly entailed estate did not admit of his assisting his son with the means requisite for enabling him to pursue one of the learned professions. Mr. Erskine accompanied his regiment to Minorca, where he spent three of the six years during which he continued in the service. On his return to England in 1772, he appears to have acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his conversational talents. Boswell, who met with him about this time, in his Life of Johnson mentions that he was accustomed to talk "with a vivacity, fluency, and precision so uncommon, that he attracted particular attention." Mr. Erskine had married in early life a young lady named Moore, who accompanied him to Minorca, and who was a woman of exemplary virtue. The pay of a subaltern officer affording but few enjoyments beyond those which were consistent with the most rigid economy, Mr. Erskine at length, encouraged by the approbation of his mother, the Countess of Buchan, entered upon the study of the law in 1777, and registered his name as a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a student of Lincoln's Inn. One of his college declamations is still extant, as delivered in Trinity College Chapel. The thesis was the Revolution of 1688. It gained the first prize; which our young lawyer refused to accept, not considering himself a student, but merely as declaiming in conformity to the rules of the College. Indeed his classical education was already complete, and it was simply with the view to obtain a degree (by which he saved two years and a half in his passage to the bar) that he became a member of the University. It was about this time that an ode, a parody of Gray's celebrated Bard, from the pen of Mr. Erskine, excited some attention as an uncommonly sportive and humorous production of his fancy. In order to acquire a knowledge of the more mechanical part of his profession, Mr. Erskine

was persuaded by his friends to enter as a pupil into the office of Judge Buller, then the most eminent special pleader of his day. On the promotion of that gentleman, he removed to the office of Mr. Wood, where he continued a year after he had obtained considerable employment at the bar. During the whole term of his probation he is said to have pursued the dry detail business of the desk with unremitting cheerfulness and assiduity. He was called to the bar in 1778; and was very shortly afterwards presented with an opportunity of displaying his shining oratorical powers. Captain Baillie, who had been deprived of the Directorship of Greenwich Hospital by the late Earl of Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, was charged with having published a libel on that nobleman, and the Attorney-General was instructed to move for leave to file a criminal information against him. It was as counsel for the Captain on this occasion that Mr. Erskine made his first speech in court; and the intrinsic merits of this maiden essay, added to the novelty of a young lawyer's indulging in the most caustic invective against a powerful statesman who held an elevated post in the administration, excited a degree of attention which his most sanguine hopes had scarcely dared to anticipate. Such was the impression created by his eloquent defence of Captain Baillie, that on leaving the court he is said to have been presented with no less than thirty briefs! A short time afterwards, Mr. Erskine appeared at the bar of the House of Commons as counsel for Carnan, the bookseller, against a bill introduced by Lord North, then Prime Minister, to revest in the Universities the monopoly in almanacks, which Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments; and he was fortunate enough to place the noble lord in a considerable minority upon a division. His defence of Admiral Keppel, for which he received a thousand guineas, completely established his fame as an advocate; and from that time business began to press upon him to an extraordinary extent, and he was looked upon as one of the most able counsellors in the Court of King's Bench. He subsequently conducted the defence of Lord George Gordon; and having delivered to the jury the doctrine of high-treason, wound up his address with the following forcible peroration. "I say *by God*, that man is a ruffian, who, on such evidence as this, seeks to establish a conclusion of guilt." In the early part of 1783, at the recommendation of the venerable Earl of Mansfield, Mr. Erskine obtained a silk gown, and in the same year was nominated to a seat in the House of Commons as a representative of the borough of Portsmouth. His professional labours were now considerably augmented; and he was appointed by his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, to the situation which had been so long occupied by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. Mr. Erskine was often successfully engaged in conducting trials for *crim. con.* sometimes for the plaintiff and at others for the defendant. Among the most extraordinary cases of this description in which he was employed, is the remarkable one of Baldwin versus Oliver, tried at York, and that of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, in both of which he acted for the defendants, and succeeded so far that one shilling was the entire sum awarded as damages against them. In trials for libel, the talents of Mr. Erskine were always found most effective on the part of the defence. When the charges against Mr. Hastings were published by the House of Commons, a Mr. Logie, a Scotch clergyman and a friend to the Governor-General, wrote a tract in which those charges were investigated with some acrimony, but with considerable warmth and vigour; so that the pamphlet being considered as libellous, a criminal information was filed against Stockdale the publisher. The exertions of Mr. Erskine, however, procured him his acquittal. On the trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury, for a libel, Mr. Erskine appeared as counsel for the defendant; when the jury delivered a verdict finding the Dean guilty of only publishing the libel. Mr. Justice Buller, who presided at the trial, desired them to reconsider it, as it could not be recorded in the terms in which they had expressed it. On this occasion, Mr. Erskine insisted that the verdict should be recorded precisely as it was found. This was resisted by the Judge, who, finding unusual opposition, peremptorily desired him to sit down, or he should compel him. "My Lord," returned Mr. Erskine, "I will not sit down. Your Lordship may do your duty, but I will do mine." The Judge was silent. His defence of Paine is said to have cost Mr. Erskine the situation of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. In 1802, however, he was restored to his situation, and also made Keeper of the Seals to the Duchy of Cornwall. The most brilliant event in his professional life was the part he undertook in conjunction with Sir Vicary Gibbs in the state trials in the year 1794. The trials lasted several days, and ended in the acquittal of the prisoners. In 1806, on the accession of Mr. Fox and

his party to power, Mr. Erskine was sworn a member of the Privy Council, created a Baron (Feb. 7, 1806) by the title of Lord Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall, and entrusted with the great seal as Lord High Chancellor of England, in which latter capacity he presided at the trial of Lord Melville. On the dissolution of the Whig administration, Lord Erskine retired upon a pension of four thousand pounds a year. Although his Lordship was in opposition to the measures of Government, the Prince Regent, in 1815, invested him with the order of the Thistle, as a high mark of esteem, the other eleven Knights being all Dukes and Earls of Great Britain. For several years past his Lordship has been living in retirement.

His principal publications were as follow:—

I. Arguments on the Right of Juries, in the cause of the Dean of St. Asaph, in the Court of King's Bench. London, 1791. 8vo.—II. The whole Proceedings on a Trial of an information *ex-officio* by the Attorney-General against John Stockdale, for a supposed libel on the House of Commons,—in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Kenyon. To which is subjoined an Argument in support of the Right of Juries. 1791. 8vo.—III. Speech on the Liberty of the Press. London, 1793. 8vo.—IV. Speech in Defence of Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke, Esq. tried on a charge of High Treason. London, 1795. 8vo.—V. Speeches of the Honourable T. Erskine and J. Kyd, Esq. on the trial of T. Williams, for publishing Payne's Age of Reason; with Lord Kenyon's charge to the Jury. London, 1797. 8vo.—VI. A view of the causes and consequences of the present War with France. London, 1797. 8vo. This pamphlet had an unprecedented sale, there being no less than forty-eight editions of it printed within a few months after its publication.—VII. Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons on a motion for an Address to the Throne, approving of the refusal of Ministers to treat with the French Republic. London, 1800. 8vo.—VIII. An explanation of all the Acts of Parliament relative to the Volunteer Corps. London, 1803.—IX. Speech on Malicious and Wanton Cruelty to Animals. 1809. 8vo.—X. The Speeches of the Honourable T. Erskine when at the Bar, on subjects connected with the Liberty of the Press, and against Constructive Treason. Collected by James Ridgeway. London, 1810. 3 vols. 8vo.—XI. Speeches when at the Bar on Miscellaneous Subjects. 1812. 8vo.—XII. Armata, 1821.

DOCTOR ANDREW NICOLL.

At Acera, on the 27th of April last, on board his Majesty's ship Cyrene, Doctor Andrew Nicoll, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and chief Medical officer on the Coast of Africa.

The nature of military service tends to distribute much of the talent and energy of this country over every portion of the globe; and many individuals, who would grace important situations at home, are left to expend their powers on objects of inferior moment abroad, and, often the victims of climate, to sink into a premature grave, "unnoticed and unknown." Sometimes, however, this custom is productive of the most beneficial results; and men have been sent into our colonies, from whose activity, enterprise, and genius these isolated portions of the empire have derived incalculable advantages, which have been deeply felt by the Mother Country. In such cases, when the individual unfortunately falls a sacrifice to an honourable sense of duty, justice powerfully demands that his merits should not be silently forgotten. Doctor Nicoll was an exemplification of this remark. He was ordered to Sierra Leone merely to superintend the Medical Staff of that Colony; but the energy of his mind soon led him to suggest plans for the improvement of the Settlement, which raised him to an important situation in its government, and which will long embalm his virtues in the affection of every one interested for the happiness of Africa. To these, and to many others, the following brief memorial of this excellent individual will not be unacceptable.

Doctor Nicoll was the son of Mr. David Nicoll, a creditable farmer in the parish of Seggie, near Saint Andrew's, Fifeshire, in Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education in the parish where he was born, and completed his classical studies at the University of Edinburgh, where he entered himself a student of Humanity and of Medicine in 1807. Having completed his term of study, he graduated in 1810; and was, almost immediately afterwards, appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the 80th regiment, then on the Madras establishment, where he joined it in the following year. It was on this stage that Doctor Nicoll first displayed his professional talents, both in his care of the regiment, which soon devolved on him, owing to the ill health of the Surgeon, and as an acute and accurate observer of the effects of climate and situation on the animal economy, in a memorial on liver disease

and jungle fever, which he presented to the Medical Board of Madras in 1817. The high estimation in which he was held by that board was acknowledged in a public communication, addressed to him on his leaving India, stating the regret of its members, that one so well calculated to investigate and throw light upon Indian diseases should be withdrawn from the field of inquiry. The constant attention of Doctor Nicoll to the sufferings of the sick soldier led him to suggest many things for his comfort, and, amongst others, to invent an excellent, cheap vapour-bath, which has been found of the greatest utility in the treatment of several diseases, and particularly chronic rheumatism, a malady from which soldiers suffer severely on returning home from a warm climate.

Soon after his arrival in England, Doctor Nicoll left the 80th regiment, of which he was still only Assistant-Surgeon, carrying with him the regrets and sincere good wishes of his brother officers, to whom his open, affable, obliging, and gentlemanly deportment had greatly endeared him. He continued for nearly a year officially unemployed after this period, but filling up his time with acquiring a knowledge of Mineralogy, Botany, and Natural History, in order to qualify him for any situation abroad to which he might be appointed. His talents did not long remain unobserved by the discriminating eye of Sir James Mac-Gregor, the Director-general, who, conceiving that he was well adapted to prove useful in a quarter of the world which had excited much public attention, and considering also that he was prepared to withstand the unwholesomeness of a tropical climate by his previous residence in India, appointed him to the situation of principal Medical officer at Sierra Leone, where he arrived in December 1818.

The impulse which Doctor Nicoll's energy, activity, and industry produced in the Medical department over which he presided in Africa was soon conspicuous. The junior Medical officers, who had previously merely attended to their duties of visiting and prescribing for the sick, were roused to direct their attention, not only to the effects of climate on the constitutions of the troops, but to the topography of the places where they were stationed; to cultivate Mineralogy and Botany; to collect and preserve objects of Natural History, and to keep regular Meteorological tables. Quarterly reports were demanded from each establishment on the Coast; and these being embodied by Doctor Nicoll in general half-yearly reports, which were sent home, a mass of information has been thus obtained, of great importance to the health of our sailors and soldiers who may in future be destined to serve on a coast so ungenial to the constitution of Englishmen as that of Africa.

How well he fulfilled the expectations formed of him, on being appointed to this service, was acknowledged by his superiors at home appointing him a Deputy Inspector; and is further shewn in the following extract from a Report, which was drawn up by Sir George Ralph Collier in 1820, and laid before the House of Commons:—

"Before I conclude my observations upon the improved state of Sierra Leone," says Sir George, "it is justice only which disposes me to notice the indefatigable exertions of the chief of the Medical department, Doctor Nicoll. No part of the establishment of this Colony reflects more credit upon the heads of the departments, nor does more honour to the Mother Country, than the liberal manner in which this branch of public duty is supported in England and conducted at Sierra Leone. And it is not merely in his professional duties that Doctor Nicoll shews his zeal for the public service: his unwearied researches as to the localities of the country, its capabilities and productions, as well as a close investigation into the causes of disease and the best mode of treatment, make his life a most valuable one; and his death or removal would be an irreparable one to the Colony. Talent and science, industry and application, are in him conspicuously blended."

With this happy structure of mind, and energetic disposition, Dr. Nicoll could not long remain a passive spectator of the public transactions connected with the colony of Sierra Leone; nor indifferent to the welfare and the progress of civilization in Africa, and the amelioration of the depressed condition of her sable sons. Nihil humani à me alienum puto, was the guiding principle of his life: and he soon adopted such measures as contributed largely towards rendering a station which was formerly not unjustly regarded as a mere place of banishment, and the certain grave of our countrymen, superior, in many respects, to the majority of our colonies, by opening a wide field of interesting research in Natural History; by improving the character of its limited society; and, by his statistical regulations, rendering the climate more salubrious; and, under ordinary circumstances, certainly less fatal to British life. But his exertions were not limited to Sierra Leone. He courted the confidence of every stranger who had visited,

and of every native who came from, the interior of Africa; and, had he lived longer, many of the difficulties which have opposed the efforts of Europeans to penetrate into that mysterious country, would have been removed. "Wherever you turn your eye," writes one who was on the spot, a witness of the labours of this excellent man, "to any improvements, to any advancement of civilization at Sierra Leone, if you observe a good road, a new bridge, a good essay in the Sierra Leone Gazette, a correct and full almanack, if you notice a valuable collection of specimens of the productions of Africa, Dr. Nicoll alone was the projector, the architect, the author, the collector. The loss of such a man is incalculable, irreparable! His hospitality too, if it impoverished him, threw a lustre upon Sierra Leone, which enlivened to many a stranger the monotonous tedium of an African life. His society was the chief delight of the place, and it is not to be wondered at, that he was sought after by all enlightened visitors. He has died poor; but he was a public character, and his private losses arising from munificence, if not to be indemnified, ought not to be placed amongst his faults."

The writer of this brief sketch of a departed friend, whose loss he must ever deeply lament, knew Doctor Nicoll, before his powers were so fully developed by the opportunities of exercising them which his destiny supplied, and might warmly eulogize him as a private character, were he capable of doing justice to the subject.

With great liveliness of disposition, and a natural talent for satire, his conversation was embellished by wit and pithy remark, yet he was mild, amiable, and modest; and was endowed with all those kindly affections which attract others to their possessor, cement friendships, and render them indissoluble. His discrimination of character was quick, his appreciation of merit in others correct, and his liberality and openness of heart so conspicuous, that in most instances he was regarded as a standard of excellence to those around him. He was plain in his attire, unostentatious in his habits, and simple in his manners: but, as it may be readily supposed from what has been said, his sociable powers were considerable, and he had acquired a profuseness of expense in his hospitality, which left him only the conscious approbation of his mind, as the reward of his official labours.

A short period before his death, he made a will, leaving all his papers to the writer of this sketch, with a request, that such of them as merited publication might be prepared for the press. They have not yet all come to hand; but it is to be hoped, that nothing will occur to prevent that desire from being fulfilled.

Dr. Nicoll had suffered from repeated attacks of fever; but his last illness was an abscess upon the liver, which, after reducing him to a skeleton, robbed the world of this useful character.

We cannot better conclude this memoir, than by an extract from a letter of the same gentleman, already alluded to as an eye-witness of his labours; as it describes the impression which his death produced on Sir Charles M'Carthy, and those associated with him in the government of Sierra Leone.

"The Governor and suite arrived here (*St. Mary's on the Gambia*) a few days ago in the Cyrene from the Cape Coast, without stopping at Sierra Leone. A gloom pervaded the whole party when it landed in the boats under discharges of artillery. I anticipated something wrong. There seemed to be a cold indifference in the shaking of hands among old friends; and when I had gone through that ceremonial, I thought some one was wanting: the party was incomplete; but my doubts were at an end, when Weatherill, aid-de-camp to Sir Charles, turned to me and said, "We have lost poor Nicoll! all would have been well if he had been spared!" Sir Charles M'Carthy was deeply affected at his decease, and the more so, as the danger was all along carefully concealed from him. Sir Charles has lost, in Dr. Nicoll, his right hand, his adviser, his confidential friend, his companion in all his toils and pleasures; and life must appear like a blank to him after so great a separation.

"Our departed friend kept up his spirits and his sociability even to the last moment of his life. He fell a sacrifice to his sense of duty, for if, instead of accompanying the Governor to Cape Coast, he had returned to England, from Sierra Leone, in November last, his life would, probably, have been spared for many years. So useful was he, however, to our worthy Governor, that it is not wonderful he should have persuaded him to remain on the Coast: but our friend has just verified your prophecy, "that he would stay until it was too late to return."

His friends, his country, will ever lament his compliancy of disposition on this occasion; yet, the thought that he was in the line of his duty must have soothed the last moments of Doctor Nicoll—

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!"

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Roy, of Woburn, to Miss Hanson.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. Leech.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Croker to Miss Scoven.

Died.] At Newbury, R. Compton, esq.—At Spear-hill, W. Brinton, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Seeley, of Buckingham, to Mrs. Newman.

Died.] At Haversham, Miss Greaves—Mrs. E. Day, of Stoney Stratford—At Lavendon, Mrs. Hill, 65—At Newport Pagnell, Mr. W. Burnham.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Newmarket, Mr. Goodhugh to Miss Arnull—At West Wratting, the Rev. W. Acton to Miss H. Watson—At Chatteris, Mr. J. Ross to Mrs. Bateman.

Died.] At Westhoe Lodge, Mrs. Keene—Mr. J. Wragg, of Chesterton—At Chatteris, Mrs. Lyon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Whittell to Miss S. C. Wilson—At Stockport, Mr. A. Wilson to Miss S. Beaumont—At Macclesfield, W. Wild, esq. to Miss S. Killer.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Thomas—At Stockport, Mrs. Naile—Mr. J. Robinson—At Hondforth, Mrs. Parnell—At Winwick, the Rev. C. Crippendall.

CORNWALL.

Lately, as some men were sinking an air-hole to the bottom level of the Consolidated Mines, when at the depth of 160 fathoms from the surface, they struck into a cavern, the rush of foul air from which compelled them to call out to their companion stationed above, to raise them by a tackle kept in readiness for that purpose. This vast subterranean vault is situated in one of the principal lodes of the mine; it is about nine feet high, and six feet wide; the western end, from the place of entry, has been explored, and is found to be about forty fathoms in length; the foul air in the eastern end has hitherto prevented the miners from fully exploring it; the appearance of the sides and roof is very craggy, and shews that the cavity has been occasioned by a convulsion of nature.

Married.] At St. Andrew's, E. Jago, esq. to Miss A. D. Trelawny—At Probus, Mr. R. Whitford to Miss A. Gerrans—At St. Columb, Mr. F. Hawkey to Miss Hicks—At Padstow, Mr. J. Grose to Miss S. Brewer—At Budock, Mr. M. H. Eade to Miss E. W. Cory—At Launceston, Mr. J. Spettigues to Miss S. Baker.

Died.] At Liskeard, J. Lyne, esq.—At St. Enoder, the Rev. W. Hocken, 84—At St. Austell, Mrs. Merrifield—At Port Elliot, St. Germains, the Earl of St. Germains, 64—At St. Germains, Mr. J. Wills—At Ellenglaye, Mr. J. Hosken—At Newport, Mr. J. Spettigue—At Penzance, the Rev. W. Peel—At Lauarth, Miss M. B. Sandys.

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Curwen is at present occupied in superintending the erection of a new pier on the south side of Workington harbour, which, when completed, will extend, in a north-west direction, from the low capstern to low water mark. From the progress already made, there is every encouragement to continued exertion, as it is already evident that this pier, by stopping the beach to the southward, will, in a little time, be the means of deepening the channel, and making the harbour of Workington the easiest of access, the most commodious, and the safest of any along shore: the expense, it is calculated, will be only the comparatively trifling sum of from three to four thousand pounds.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. P. Graham to Miss H. Ripley—The Rev. W. Gaskin to Miss S. Slack—Mr. H. Bailey to Miss E. Ingram—Mr. J. Tailor to Miss A. Railton—Mr. T. Hill to Miss E. Halton—Mr. W. Weightman to Miss M. Bowning—At Greystoke, Mr. J. Edmondson to Miss H. Robinson—At Crosby Ravensworth, Mr. R. Lamley to Miss Langham—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Sturgeon to Miss M. Winstanley—Mr. D. Murray to Miss A. Beadle—Mr. H. Branthwaite to Miss M. Little.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Railton—Miss B. Blake—Miss A. Graham—Mr. W. Irving—Mr. M. Roome Mr. T. Morley—Mr. W. Anderson—At Wetheral, Mr. W. Robinson—At Skelton, Mr. G. Walker—At Penrith, Mrs. A. Bell—Mrs. Cookson—At Glassonby, Mrs. S. Lawson—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Young—Mrs Birkett—At Holm House, Mrs. Wannop, 76, and her husband, Mr. T. Wannop, 79—At Portinscale, Mr D. Crosthwaite—At Holmes, T. Tallentier, esq.—At Carlton, Mr. H. Parker—At Workington, Mrs. M. Armstrong—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Kirkbridge—Mrs. A. Daywood—Mrs. Raisbrown—Mr. Bowness—Mr. W. Clementson—At Ravensworth Castle, the Hon. F. J. Liddel—At Egremont, Mrs. Pitt—At Penrith, having attained the almost patriarchal age of 107 years 8 weeks and 4 days, Mary Noble, widow; who was a native of Haresceugh, in the parish of Kirkoswald, in this county, in the baptismal register of which parish she is entered as having been born on the 17th of Sept. 1716. Such longevity is an additional illustration of the beneficial effect of temperance and exercise, by which not only bodily health but the health of the mind also may (as in this instance) be protracted beyond the common period of mortality. At the age of 90, Mary Noble assisted in reaping a field of barley, and "kept her rigg" (as it is expressed in the provincial phrase) with the younger reapers.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Thompson to Miss Jones—Mr. W. Lowe to Miss M. L. Froggatt—Mr. G. Lacey, of Cotmanhay, to Miss J. Disney.

Died.] At Spondon, near Derby, Mrs. Hayhurst—Mrs. Gawthorne, of Derby—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Parkin.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting, at which Earl Morley presided, was lately held at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, for the purpose of petitioning the Lords of the Treasury to grant a loan of 45,000*l.* for the purpose of aiding the erection of the proposed Suspension Bridge across the Tamar, at Saltash. The span of the proposed bridge, from the points of suspension, is *eight hundred and fifty feet!* Upwards of 10,000*l.* have been already subscribed by inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall.

Married.] At Stoke, Dr. Wordingham to Miss H. Aldridge—Mr. Dawe to Miss A. Chidley—At Brixham, Capt. Smith to Miss Furneaux—At Plymouth, Mr. Bamber to Miss E. Rendle—Dr. Tucker, of Ashburton, to Miss H. Luke—G. Milford, esq. of Exeter, to Miss F. M. Holland—At Axminster, C. Knight, esq. to Miss T. Taunton—At Exeter, Mr. Gidley to Miss E. C. Cornish.

Died.] At Sidmouth, the Rev. J. Bernard, 70—At Tiverton, Mr. Wotton—At Alphington, Miss J. B. Dyott—At Exeter, Miss C. C. Palmer—Miss J. Gibbs—Mrs. M. Lucombe—At Landcross, Mrs.

Whitlock, 73—At Cornwood, the Rev. D. Yonge—At Plymouth-dock, Capt. M'Kenzie, R.N.—At Axminster, J. Taunton, esq.—At Collumpton, W. Brown, esq.—At Fulford Park, the Rev. C. Mordaunt.

DORSETSHIRE.

The improvements in Bridport harbour are likely to prove of the most essential benefit. A stone wall is raising within the piles to prevent the lateral accumulation of shingle, pebbles, &c. and render the removal of the bar by the water more easy.

Married.] Mr. Short, of Lyme, to Miss J. Winter—At Dorchester, Mr. M. Baker to Miss S. Allen.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Crutwell, 90—Mrs. Andrews—At Poole, Capt. A. Dudie—At Weymouth, Col. Chichester—At Blandford, Mrs. A. Dansey—Mrs. Vickery, of Nether Compton.

DURHAM.

A society, for the mitigation and gradual abolition of the state of slavery throughout the British dominions, has been formed in Sunderland. Its objects are to inculcate information on the present state of Negro-slavery in the British Colonies, the nature and effects of which are too little known by the public, and to promote petitions to Parliament, for a prudent but effectual redress of the grievances of our unhappy and oppressed Negro brethren.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Lamb to Miss J. Punsheon—Mr. W. Lesshe to Miss J. Wright—At Durham, Mr. T. Ord to Miss Maynard—Mr. Fenwick to Miss Mason—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Hunter to Miss M. Roxborough—At Barnard Castle, Mr. T. Addison to Miss J. Robinson—At Fordon, the Rev. F. Wrangham to Miss M. Whitfield—At Houghton le Spring, Mr. G. Bowden to Miss J. Greenwell—At Chester le Street, Mr. S. Aydon to Miss A. Smith.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mrs. Potts—At Bensham, Mrs. B. Atkinson—At North Pasture, J. Hardy, esq. 37—At Darlington, Mr. B. Longstaff—At South Shields, Mrs. Hillery—Mr. J. Lundin—At Durham, Miss L. Middleton—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Collin—Mr. W. Willoughby—At Monkwearmouth, Miss A. S. Abbs.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Braintree, Mr. M. Andrews to Miss S. Clapham—At Maldon, Mr. T. Pepper to Mrs. E. Coleman—The Rev. R. Burls to Miss M. Death—At Colchester, Mr. H. Pullen to Miss E. Ambrose—At Little Waltham, the Rev. J. B. Herringham to Miss S. J. Bird.

Died.] At Romford, Mrs. Mathew—Robert Brockholes, esq. of Chigwell Row—At Colchester, Miss S. Poole—Capt. Bell—Mrs. Gilson—Miss Goodwin—At Little Bromley, Mr. J. Eagle—At Chelmsford, Mrs. S. Porter—Mr. J. Marsden—At Stratford, Mrs. Higden—At Rochford, Mrs. Coolbear—At Bulmer, Mrs. Green—At Great Oakley Lodge, Mr. G. Salmon—At Plaistow, Mrs. Bell—Mrs. Birt, of Loughton—At Walthamstow, D. Maclauren, esq.—At Maldon, Mrs. Sach—Mr. G. Tomlinson—At Foxburrows, Mrs. Ward, 80—At Harwich, Mr. W. Scott.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Berkley, Mr. J. Bennett to Miss Phillips—At Olveston, Mr. J. Rawling to Miss C. Howell—Mr. S. Baker, of Acton Turville, to Miss E. Gowen—Mr. C. Britten, of Oldfield, to Miss A. Holt—At Minchinhampton, Mr. W. Davis to Miss Gillman—At Winchcomb, J. C. Straford, esq. to Miss M. Baylis—At Aure Church, J. W. Wilton, esq. to Miss M. A. Cholmondeley—At Cirencester, J. R. Mullings, esq. to Miss M. Gregory—At Stroud, J. Snowden, esq. to Miss A. E. Stanton—At Woolstone, Mr. J. White to Miss J. Ackell—Mr. T. M. Wadeson, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Wallis—At Bristol, E. F. Tuke, M. D. to Miss M. George.

Died.] At Ball's Green, Miss S. Playne—Miss Taylor, of Culverhouse, near Newnham—At Stow, Mr. T. Cox—At Horsley, T. Wood, esq.—At Down Ampney, Mrs. Tyfield—At Cheltenham, T. Roberts, esq. 78—Mrs. Hyde—At Clifton, Mrs. S. Miles, 81—At Alderley, Miss A'Deane—At Cirencester, Mrs. Adams—Mr. S. Bowly, 91—At Newent, Mr. T. Davies—At Blakeney, Mrs. White—At Newnham, Mrs. Knowles.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire Agricultural Society held their annual Autumnal Meeting at the George Inn, in Southampton, Sir H. Titchborne, Bart. in the chair. After the business of the day, which consisted of the arrangement of the premiums for the ensuing year, revising rules, auditing accounts, &c. the company, which was highly respectable, partook of an excellent dinner.

Married.] At Winchester, T. Townsend, esq. to Miss Beecher—Lieut. J. Bolton to Miss E. Williams—At Southampton, J. A. Hardman, esq. to Miss Armstrong—At Romsey, Mr. B. Nicholas to Miss M. Moody—At South Stoneham, T. Bradley, esq. to Miss A. Atkins.

Died.] At Portsea, Sir S. Spicer—Mrs. Mareb—At Romsey, Mrs. Cleverley—Mrs. Challocombe—At Newton, near Portsmouth, T. Auldjo, esq.—At Southampton, Mrs. Middleton—Mrs. M. Clarke—Mrs. F. Newlyn—T. Evans, esq.—At Charlton, near Andover, Lieut. E. Rodney—At Winchester, Mrs. Lowndes, 85—Miss Golden—Mr. Bishop—At St. Cross, Lieut.-Gen. G. G. Barlow—At Fawley, Mrs. Fernandez—J. Meers, esq. of Sway, near Lymington—At Weston, Mr. Preston.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Maddy to Miss E. Bedford—H. Lawson, esq. to Miss A. Jennings—At Pipe, near Hereford, J. Tomkins, esq. to Miss M. A. Clark.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Matthews—T. Knill, esq.—Mrs. M. Walwyn—Mrs. Beavan—At Kington, Mrs. Turner—Mr. J. Fisher—At Ledbury, Mr. Nott—At Ross, Mr. J. Evans—J. W. Weston, esq. of Sumerfield Court.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Amwell, J. Barry, esq. to Miss A. Cundell—The Rev. R. Burls to Miss M. Death, of Hunsdon—P. Longmore, esq. of Hertford, to Miss S. Elton.

Died.] At Hoddesdon, W. Hodgson, esq.—At Hitchin, Mrs. Draper—At Hertford, B. Roche, esq. 80—Mrs. Wood.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. W. Colt to Miss M. M'Kenzie.

Died.] At St. Neots, Mr. A. Bell—Mrs. M. Raiment, of Huntingdon.

KENT.

The long contemplated harbour behind the Sandhills, for the purpose of affording efficient shelter for shipping, instead of remaining in the Downs, in tempestuous weather, is again agitated by the inhabitants of Sandwich: and likewise the practicability of rendering the river Stour navigable for vessels of larger tonnage from that port to Canterbury. For this purpose a proposition has been made by the inhabitants of the former place, to co-operate with the Corporation of Canterbury.

Married.] At Lewisham, Mr. J. Heath to Miss S. Pidding—At Malling, Mr. Etherington to Miss E. Collings—At Canterbury, Mr. Kirth to Miss Pardon—C. Littlehales, esq. to Miss A. Carter—G. Hammond, esq. to Miss M. A. Burnby—At Greenwich, Major Jones to Miss C. Bucknell—At Chatham, Mr. G. Chard to Miss M. Fox—Mr. W. Williams to Miss A. Freed—J. P. Catty, esq. to Miss S. Stacey—Mr. T. Foreman to Miss M. Martin—At Walmer, T. Winsor, esq. to Miss Woolver—At Maidstone, Mr. W. Honey to Miss F. Jackson—At Eltham, Mr. W. Knot to Miss M. Featherstone—At Pluckley, Mr. W. Stephens to Miss L. Munn—At Lydden, Mr. W. Culling to Miss M. Smith.

Died.] At Ashford, Mrs. Howe—Mr. W. Walter—At Sittingbourne, Miss M. Bate—At Court Lees, Mrs. Eagleton—At Deal, Miss M. Wells—Mrs. Brett—At Smarden, Mr. J. Eason, 75—At Greenwich, Mrs. A. Martyr, 77—M. Hollingworth, esq.—At Canterbury, Mr. Dean—Mrs. Claris—Miss Greaves—R. Halford, esq.—At Tunbridge Wells, J. P. Hobbs, esq.—At Tenterden, Mrs. M. Hope—At Maidstone, Mr. E. Kennard—At Lidden, Mrs. Marsh—At Ash, Mr. T. Petley—At Rochester, Mrs. Hodgkin, 84—At Faversham, Mrs. Little—At Chatham, Mrs. M. Church—Mrs. Shersley—Mrs. Symons—Mrs. Bland—Mrs. Entwisle, 80—At Dartford—J. Mason, esq.—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Haydon.

LANCASHIRE.

New works, containing 750,000 spindles, are contracted to be finished next September: of these, 600,000 spindles are for England, and 150,000 for Scotland. They will spin 15,000,000lbs. of yarn in a year. The state of the cotton manufactures, as respects the weaver, is rapidly changing: looms moved by mechanical power are becoming every day more common; it is computed that as many of them are already erected in England and Scotland, as will save the labour of 100,000 weavers and winders.

Married.] At Manchester, G. Jones, esq. to Mrs. Beattie, of Plymouth Grove—Mr. G. Gulliford to Miss E. Hughs—Mr. J. Riley to Miss M. Murray—Mr. W. Preston to Miss M. Fletcher—Mr. De Fernel to Miss N. P. C. De Dalmont—Mr. Hodson to Miss Hinde—At Lancaster, Mr. Hodgson to Miss Maughan—J. H. Wonklyn, esq. of Crumpsall House, to Miss M. Bradshaw.

Died.] Mr. N. Watechorne, of Liverpool—At Salford, Mr. J. Collier—At Hutton Hall, Mrs. Rawstorne—At Wigan, Miss M. Entwisle—Mr. W. Rigby—At Manchester, Mr. J. Harrison—Mrs. Knight—At Cheetham Hill, Miss D. Justice—At Haleborn Cottage, Mrs. Greatrix—At Garrett Hall, Mr. H. Hill—At Liverpool, Mr. P. Kewley.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Lutterworth, Mr. T. Leader to Miss S. Sawbridge—At Grantham, Mr. W. R. Griffin, of Leicester, to Miss L. Clarke—Mr. R. J. Packwood, of Husband's Bosworth, to Miss E. Dickens—At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Fox to Miss J. Fowler.

Died.] At Bredon on the Hill, Mrs. Hackett—Mr. J. C. Macauley, son of the Rev. A. Macauley, of Rothley—At Oadby, Mrs. Plummer—Mr. S. Newbold, of Donnisthorpe—At Quorndon, Mrs. Rothwell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Heckington, Mr. W. Bedford to Mrs. Daubrah—At Sutton cum Lound, Mr. J. Wilson to Miss A. Cook—At Spalding, Mr. E. Earl to Miss E. Pointon—Mr. J. Brigg to Miss H. Rowbotham—At Boston, Mr. R. Hubbert to Miss M. Small—At Lincoln, the Rev. S. Martin to Miss F. E. Williams—At Scawby, near Brigg, Mr. J. Dent to Miss Slater—At Carlton le Moorland, the Rev. W. Brocklesbank to Miss E. Pigott—Mr. J. Adams, of Uffington, to Miss E. Butt—At Horkstow, Mr. G. Brownlow to Miss E. Esperor—At Normanby, Mr. G. Lyon to Miss M. Brown—At Castle Bytham, Mr. W. Ullett to Miss M. Coverley—At Kelton, Mr. G. Smith to Miss M. Wade.

Died.] At Stamford, Miss H. Mills—W. Bury, esq.—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Smith—At Horncastle, Mr. D. Boyers—Mr. D. Jackson—J. Bonner, esq.—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Paddison—At Spalding, Mrs. Sanderson—Mr. W. Hoe—Mrs. Andis—At Osgodby, the Rev. W. Harris—At Burgh Marsh, Mrs. Grant—At Louth, Mrs. Cook—At Thorpe on the Hill, Mrs. Morton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The town of Abergavenny was lately, for the first time, lighted with gas, upon a new and improved method, recently discovered by the engineer, Mr. S. Broadmeadow. This discovery promises considerable advantage to gas establishments, by superseding the use of the retort and purifier, as the common coke or coal-tar oven answers the purpose of the retort, and the purifier is rendered altogether useless. The quantity of inflammable gas is increased full one third, and, by the action of atmospheric air, rendered perfetly pure and free from sulphur.

Died.] At Llantillio Cressenny, Mr. T. Morgan.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. R. Puncher to Miss E. Kett—Mr. L. Fiddey to Miss Edwards—Mr. E. Climenson to Miss S. King—The Rev. J. Bowman to Miss Theobald—Mr. B. Scott to Miss R. Sussams—Mr. J. Thompson to Miss S. Ward—At Weasenham, Mr. W. D'Urban Blythe to Miss M. A. Rump—At Yarmouth, Mr. S. Clark to Miss Thompson—The Rev. J. Coyte to Miss M. A. Reynolds—Mr. R. Pizey to Miss S. Ellis—At Wells, Mr. Pinchin to Mrs. Tubbs—At Lynn, Mr. J. Harrison, of Heacham, to Miss R. Thurbon—Mr. F. Forest to Miss Robinson—At East Harling, Mr. S. Algar to Miss M. A. Everett—At Wymondham, Mr. J. Fuller to Miss Fox—At Strumpshaw, Mr. W. Plance to Miss C. Wells.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mr. W. Wright—At Norwich, Mrs. Calver, 86—Mr. C. H. Williams—At Fakenham, Mr. S. Shepherd—At Yarmouth, Mrs. A. Noden—Mrs. S. Morris, 86—Mrs. M. Austin, 80—Mrs. M. Wiffin—Mrs. Palmer—Mrs. F. Cook—Mr. T. Seaman—Mr. S. Meadows—At Blundeston, Mr. H. Church, 81—At Lynn, Mrs. Garrett—At East Dereham, Mrs. Raven—Mr. J. Filby—At Eye, Miss H. Penning—At Aylsham, Miss J. A. Holley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Pickering to Miss C. Coles, of Aldwinckle—At Staverton, Mr. W. Dickens to Miss M. Busby—Mr. W. Herbert to Miss M. Gulliver, of West Haddon—At Woodford, Mr. J. C. Barrett to Miss M. Manton—At Kettering, Mr. W. Satchell to Miss Brompton.

Died.] At Floore, Mr. D. Wilding, 77—At Northampton, Mrs. Perceval—Mrs. Jeyes—R. Abbey, esq.—At Wellingborough, Mrs. M. Broughton, 75—At Abbots Bromley, Mrs. Flesher—At Lower Heyford, Mrs. Wright.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Gilchrist to Miss M. B. Morrison—Mr. T. Stoker to Miss Hindmarch—Mr. J. Chambers to Miss Bailey—At Alnwick, Mr. R. Moffat to Miss M. Walker—Mr. J. Labottle to Miss Forrest—At Hexham, Mr. T. Teasdale to Miss E. Johnson—At Morpeth, Mr. R. Dalton to Miss C. Oliver—At Tynemouth Church, Mr. S. Mease to Miss Dryden—At Kingston Church, Capt. T. M. Mason to Miss Grey—At North Shields, Mr. G. Jackson to Miss M. Marr—Mr. Dixon to Miss Robinson—At Ryton, Mr. R. Robson to Miss C. Kell—At Chatton, Mr. Steel to Miss A. Hopper.

Died.] At Hexham, Mr. T. Dale—Mr. R. Lyon—At Newcastle, R. Rankin, esq. 82—Mrs. Stokell—Miss P. E. Row—Mrs. H. Watson—At Alnwick, Miss Hindmarsh—Mr. W. Reay—Mrs. Dixon—At Wickham, Mr. R. Forster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Knight to Miss M. Mitchel—Mr. C. Jones to Miss E. Elliot—Mr. J. Shephard to Miss R. Simpson—Mr. T. Scott to Miss J. Elliot—Mr. S. Knight to Miss S. Brooks—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Crowshaw to Miss M. B. Nicolls—At Newark, Mr. J. Lee to Miss A. Eldred—Mr. J. Morley to Miss S. Johnson—Mr. W. Brailsford to Miss C. Clark—Mr. J. Chapman to Miss Winter—At Mansfield, Mr. R. Ashby to Miss E. Mason—Mr. J. Baker to Miss M. Wood, of Screveton—At Ilkeston, Mr. J. Brentnell to Miss S. Grose.

Died.] At Holme Pierrepoint, Miss Wright—At Nottingham, Mrs. Horner—Mrs. Willson—Mr. W. Beardall—Mr. S. Bird—At Newark, Miss E. Norton—Mrs. Swingbourn—Mrs. Wood—Mr. J. Cartledge—Miss M. Sutton—At Normanton on Trent, Mr. R. Hewitt—At Scarthing Moor, Mr. P. H. Volkers—At Hawkesworth, Mr. R. Oliver.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. J. Saunders to Miss E. Winter.

Died.] At Hadham, Mr. P. Rackham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Exton, Mr. Gregson to Miss S. Measures—Mr. Blith, of Uppingham, to Miss Hill.

Died.] Mr. T. Coleman, sen. of Stockerston, near Uppingham—At Tinwell, Mrs. Hatsell.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Hales Owen, Mr. J. G. Bissett to Miss C. Granger—At Much Wenlock, Mr. J. Aston to Miss M. Langley—At Prees, Mr. Darlington to Miss Whitfield—At Enville, Mr. Turner to Miss A. Butcher—At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Lanley to Miss C. Jones—At Buildwas, Mr. W. Arnold to Miss Davies—Mr. R. Jones to Mrs. E. Rogers, of Wern Weston—At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. W. Williams to Miss E. Wright—At Welsh Hampton, Mr. J. Furber to Miss C. Smith—At Hodnet, Mr. W. Dodd to Miss J. Dodd—At Oswestry, Mr. Meller to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Wedgwood—Miss S. Pritchard—At the Bank, Wellington, Mr. R. Nickson—At All Stretton, Mrs. Hall—At Broseley, Mrs. Cartwright, 75—Mr. W. Bell—At Ludlow, Mr. P. Hand—At Eyton, Miss M. Symons—At Wem, Mrs. Chidloe.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The plan of a new line of road over Tunley-hill, through the parishes of Dunkerton, Camerton, Timsbury, Paulton, and Farrington-Gurney, will shortly be submitted to the respective parishes.

Married.] At Bathwick, Y. Sollinjman, esq. to Miss C. Brent—F. Bailey, esq. to Miss S. Miles—At Bath, F. H. Yates, esq. to Miss Brunton—Capt. C. Campbell to Mrs. Gore—J. Watson, esq. to Miss S. Booty—Mr. C. Milsom to Miss H. Cole—At Bridgwater, Mr. T. Manchip to Mrs. A. Smith—At Frome, the Rev. G. Ireland to Miss Rossiter—At Staplegrove, Major S. Cowell to Miss E. J. Murray.

Died.] At Bridgewater, T. Allen, esq.—E. Symes, esq.—At Puxton, W. Bisdee, esq—At Bath, Miss S. Lewis—Mrs. Gordon—Miss S. A. Bland—Mrs. Archer—Mrs. A. Justice, 85—The Rev. W. H. White—Mrs. Paine—Mrs. F. Reeve, 79—Mrs. Thomas—Mrs. Tudor—Mrs. A. M. Yeldham—Mrs. Panter—At Wells, Mrs. Salmon—Miss Lock—At Ilminster, Mr. S. Slee—At Compton Dundon, Mr. J. Merrick—At Taunton, Gen. Barclay.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Derry to Miss M. Latham—Mr. Green, of Wilmcote, to Mrs. Thompson.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. Luckman—Mr. W. Bailey—Mr. W. Bickley, of Lichfield, 88.

SUFFOLK.

A collection of small copper Constantine coins, 150 in number, all in fine preservation, and with different devices, were dug up, a few days since, in a field near Ipswich. They were contained in a burnt earthen pot, and buried about two feet under the surface of the ground. These coins are now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Beard, the proprietor of the land on which they were found.

Married.] Mr. H. J. Ennew, of Ipswich, to Miss J. Bastowe—At Beccles, J. Bringloe, esq. to Miss Garrard—At Woodbridge, Mr. Trott to Miss M. Jobson—J. Shaftoe, esq. to Miss Stannard—At Bury, J. Jackson, esq. to Miss S. Sparke—Mr. W. Ridley to Miss M. A. Ridley—At Ipswich, Mr. W. May to Miss M. Simon—Mr. G. Bridgman to Mrs. Wallis—At Marlesford, Mr. J. F. Freeman to Miss A. Bates—C. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Wortham Hall, to Miss C. E. Nursey—At Bildeston, Mr. R. Dedman to Miss Hines—Mr. J. Abbot to Miss S. Scott.

Died.] At Hengrave, Miss E. Goodrich—At Hundon, Miss M. Bear—At Woodbridge, Mr. J. Brock—Mrs. Woolnough, 90—At Ipswich, Mr. W. French—Mrs. Lloyd—Mr. M. Davis—At Needham Market, Miss Beck—At Saxmundham, Mr. T. Taylor—At Framlingham, Mrs. Lee—At Bury, Mrs. E. Benjafield—Mr. F. Mountain—Mr. E. Drew—Mrs. Higgs—At Stanningfield, Mrs. W. Pawsey—At Holbrook, Miss E. Pytches—At Kettleborough, Mrs. Turner—At Halesworth, Mr. Scarlett—At Wenham, Mr. W. Manistre—At Cockfield, Miss Head—At Bramford, Mrs. Chamberlain.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Broadwater, J. M. Ensor, esq. to Miss M. A. Webb—Mr. G. Willson, of Berwick Court Farm, to Miss J. Saxby—At Chichester, the Hon. Capt. Berkeley to Lady C. Lennox.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. T. Foster—At Littlehampton, Mr. Baker, 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Thomason, of Birmingham, who made so excellent a *fac-simile* of the Warwick vase, has recently executed some admirable models of the celebrated horses of Lysippus, so long the pride of Venice. The statues are each about five feet four inches in height, and are placed on the pediment of Mr. Thomason's manufactory, as an achievement in the improvement of the arts, and a novel experiment in sculpture.

Married.] G. Lucy, esq. of Charlcote, to Miss E. Williams.

Died.] At Southam, Mrs. Shakespear—At Castle Bromwich, W. Smith, esq.—At Leamington, Mrs. Gardiner—Mr. Brown, of Arnington Old Hall.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. J. Hamilton to Miss M. Wilson—Mr. W. Clemmet to Miss E. Thompson—At Kendal, Mr. W. Bell to Miss M. Smith—Mr. N. Gibson to Miss J. Harrison—Mr. E. Bolton to Miss J. Troughton—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss J. Clayton.

Died.] At Kirky Stephen, Mr. J. Shaw—At Kendal, Mrs. Jackson—Mrs. M. Airy—At Bongate, near Appleby, Mr. T. Ellwood.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Bremhill, near Calne, Mr. J. Hancock to Miss R. Hancock—At Salisbury, Mr. Chalk to Miss Bush—Mr. T. A. Blackett to Miss E. A. Simpson—Mr. A. Minter to Miss Dalby—At Henstridge, Mr. G. Knight to Miss P. Bemont—At Warminster, Mr. G. Segram to Miss Townsend—At Batcombe, Mr. J. Sidford to Miss E. A. Neale—At Netheravon, Mr. P. Stone to Miss Oram.

Died.] At Broughton Gifford, Mr. E. Dark—At Mardor, Mr. R. Hayward—At Salisbury, Mr. C. Corfe, 83—Mr. J. Jacobs—At Dinton, Mr. E. Hayter—At Wilton, Mr. J. Phelps—At Netherhampton, Mrs. Bacon—At Wootton Basset, Mrs. Starkey—At Trowbridge, Mr. E. Street.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The city of Worcester has set an example worthy of general imitation. Complaints had long been made of the confined situation of the burying-places belonging to the united parishes: to obviate the inconvenience, and even danger, arising from this, they have lately purchased a large piece of ground, about an acre and a half, in the suburbs of the town, and have thus obtained an excellent cemetery, in the centre of which a small neat chapel has been erected for the use of the clergy of the different parishes who read the burial service.

Married.] J. Snow, esq. to Miss M. Piercy, of Chadesley Corbett—At Worcester, Mr. G. Beeseley, to Miss E. Hawkeley—At Kempsey, S. Ashton, esq. to Miss E. R. Streeton.

Died.] At Redditch, the Rev. E. Banks—At Dudley, the Rev. C. Hulme—At Great Malvern, Mrs. Plumer.

YORKSHIRE.

The workmen employed in making the new road from Hunslet to Bellisle, uncovered, in the middle of a field, a stone coffin, about fifteen inches from the surface, containing the remains of a human body. The corpse had been covered with plaster, which, when removed, exhibited a complete cast of the body, and even retained the impression of the linen which had enveloped it; the face appeared to have been covered with a semicircular glassy substance, the skull had perished, but the teeth, which are in excellent preservation, were found on each side of the place which the head had occupied: a considerable number of glass beads of various colours and sizes were also found in the coffin, some of which were perfect and brilliant, but the greatest part of them had become opaque and earthy. The only remains of the body were the thigh, leg, and arm bones. The coffin, which appeared to be of the Bramley Fall stone, was covered with a lid about five inches in thickness. The contents of it were carefully washed, in the hopes of discovering some coin which might have fixed the date of the interment, but without success; but a considerable portion of iron nearly decomposed was found.

An Essay, by Mr. M. Allen of York, was read at the Hall of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, 'On the natural divisions of Insanity, and on the question how far the mind retains or exhibits its former individuality of character, and how much it is altered, and the kind, and degree, and mode of that alteration?' The paper was communicated and read by Dr. Williamson, and was followed by some supplementary remarks from that gentleman, on the same subject.

Married.] At Warley, Mr. T. Richardson to Miss F. Murgatroyd—At Skipton, Mr. J. H. Mercweather to Miss M. Gill—At Morley, Mr. D. Hirst to Miss L. Gill—At Selby, Mr. W. Muffit to Miss M. A. Hall—At Doncaster, Mr. J. Ridgley to Miss M. Smirthwaite—At Bradford, Mr. F. Butler to Mrs. Lousdale—At New Malton, Mr. G. Barnby to Miss E. Ellis—At Barnesley, Mr. O. Hall to Mrs. Berry—At Leeds, the Rev. S. Crawford to Miss L. A. Wood—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Stewart to Miss J. C. Eadon—At Scarborough, G. W. Dowker, esq. to Miss Tindall—At Huddersfield, Mr. E. Sykes to Miss M. Smith—At Halifax, C. Hobson, esq. to Miss J. M. Greenup—At Otley, Capt. Tennant to Miss A. Shaw.

Died.] At Woolley, near Wakefield, the Rev. J. Dixon—At Pontefract, Mr. T. Travis—At Doncaster, T. Wrightson, esq.—At Garstang, Mrs. Clarke—At Leacroft, Mr. J. Summerton—At Sawley Hall, near Ripon, Mrs. Norton, 77—At Bramham, Mrs. Wilks—At Yeadon, Mr. E. Kenion—At Hunslet, Mrs. Mason—At Wakefield, Mr. M. White—Miss E. Greaves—Miss Brown—At Bradford, Mr. J. Nicolson—At Leeds, Mr. C. Hopton, 91—Mr. Longbottom—At Keighley, W. Clayton, esq.—At Armley, Mr. J. Hepper—At Skipton, Mr. H. Watson, 86.

WALES.

Married.] Edw. Filder, esq. to Miss E. M. Jones, of Brethoir House, co. Montgomery—At Aberystwith, Mr. J. Arthur to Miss M. Davies—At Llanbebrig, Mr. P. Evans to Mrs. Hughs—At Whitton, R. A. Poole, esq. to Miss E. Yate—At Beaumaris, Mr. Spencer to Mrs. M. Jones—At Chirk, Mr. T. Richards to Miss M. Vaughan—The Rev. W. Herbert, of Rhewbren, to Miss J. A. Whinfield—The Rev. W. Morgan, of Tyn-y-Garth, co. Cardigan, to Miss F. Northmen—At Brecon, Mr. W. W. Archibald, to Miss M. Vaughan.

Died.] At Pwllheli, Mrs. M. Humphreys, 79—The Rev. J. Hughes, rector of Llansaintffraidglwyndwfrdwy, near Corwen—At Marchwell Hall, S. Riley, esq.—At Mold, Mr. J. Jones—At Marrington Hall, Mrs. Davies—At Presteign, Radnor, Mr. J. Jones, 86—At the Hay, Brecon, T. Higgins, esq.—At Park, near Llanbedr, C. Davies, esq. 84—At Picton Castle, Lord Milford, 82—At Carmarthen, Mr. E. Williams—At Cadoxton Cottage, Neath, Mr. J. Place—At Chirk, Mr. J. Cook—At Glynnanman, J. Lloyd, esq. 82—At Montgomery, Mrs. Towns—Mr. Foulkes, of Pwllycrochon—Mr. H. Makin, son of T. Makin, esq. of Llwynegun Hall—Miss Evans, of Towy Castle.

SCOTLAND.

A measure of great importance to Glasgow is about to be undertaken by the Duke of Hamilton, and the other coal proprietors on the banks of the Clyde. Application is about to be made to Parliament for an act to render navigable the river as far up as Carmyle. The consequence of this improvement will be a great reduction in the price of coals. The Duke is also at present making a rail-way between Avon Bridge and Quarter, where coal of a superior quality exists in a seam six feet thick, which in consequence of the depth of the bed of the river can be worked by horizontal openings, and the waggons from the rail-way can be filled on the spot. This improvement will be also very beneficial to the town of Hamilton; and Mr. Telford is surveying a rail-way to connect it with Carmyle.

Married.] At Fisherrow, Lieut. P. Kerr to Miss H. Mitchel—At Hamilton, W. O. Davies, esq. of Newton, to Miss E. M. Beveridge—At Perth, Mr. W. Wilson to Miss M. White—At Balcairn, the Rev. J. S. Ballater to Miss C. Farquharson—At Renton Manse, S. Gemmill, esq. to Miss M. A. Baird—At Auchindinny, Mr. J. Richie to Miss J. Laing—Lieut.-col. Colquhoun to Miss M. Stein of Kennetpans—At Stirling, J. Telford, esq. to Miss J. Wright—At Sheriff Mill, A. Sutherland, esq. to Miss A. Innes.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Wright—Miss R. Boyd—Mr. J. Spence—Mr. G. Wilson—Mrs. Wigham—Miss J. Baillie—Mr. C. Broughton—D. Forrest, esq.—Mr. A. Roehead—Miss Sandeman—Miss H. Dundass—Mr. D. Lawrie—Mrs. Ross—Mrs. M. Mickle—Mrs. M. Bell—Mr. J. Ferguson—At Inveresk, Mrs. Taylor—At Newbattle, Mrs. Turner—At Musselburgh, Mrs. W. Charles—Miss J. Stuart—At Kilmarnock, Mrs. M. Sampson, 95—At Falkirk, C. Mackintosh, esq.—J. Wilson, esq. of Dundee—At Glasgow, Mrs. Kennedy—Mr. R. Watson—At Bervie, Mr. J. Kid—At Elie, Dr. J. Croley.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, A. J. Dopping, esq. to Miss S. Grogan—C. Osborne, esq. of Ballymagarvey, to Miss J. Mingay—J. Pim, jun. to E. Hogg, of Radford, quakers—At Ennis, B. Morris, esq. to Miss A. Armstrong—At Cork, W. Hargrave, esq. to Miss E. Deane—J. Jackson, esq. of Armagh, to Miss L. Stamer—At Templemore, W. Crowley, esq. to Miss M. Bennett—J. Bristow, esq. of Belfast, to Miss J. Smith—At Limerick, S. Carroll, esq. to Miss E. Baker—J. Butler, esq. of Killmagar, to Miss H. Strange.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Jebb—Dr. Hamill—Miss Cuppage—Mr. C. Denny—Miss E. Gibson—Mr. P. Esse—At Leighlin Bridge, C. Baggot, esq.—At Cooper's Hill, Queen's co. Miss S. Cooper—At Waterford, J. Cooke, esq.—At Drumcondra, the Rev. Mr. Crumer—At Ballysop, Mrs. Archer—At Belfast, Mrs. Porter—The Rev. J. Alexander—H. Carson, esq.—At Duncannon, Miss M. O. Cavenagh—At Donaghadee, J. Arbuckle, esq.—At Kingstown, Mrs. O'Donnell—At Marymount, Kilkenny, G. Neville, esq.—At Wexford, M. Hughs, esq.